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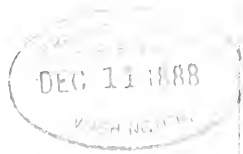
DUNKIRK,

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, N. Y.

COMPILED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

The Commercial Association,
OF DUNKIRK.

The Advantages and Surroundings of this Section,
From a Matter of Fact Standpoint.



DUNKIRK, N. Y.

1889.

The sender of this Pamphlet calls your Attention to Pages 66 &

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Ms. A. 1. 1944-7-29

DUNKIRK,

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, NEW YORK.

ITS ADVANTAGES AND SURROUNDINGS PLAINLY PORTRAYED FROM A MATTER-
OF-FACT STANDPOINT — PROFESSIONAL AND PUBLIC MEN, SCHOOLS,
CHURCHES, HARBOR, RAILROADS, MANUFACTURING
AND MERCANTILE INTERESTS.

Compiled under the auspices of the Commercial Association.

I**TRODUCTORY.**—We shall not go into a lengthy preface, nor waste a page for title style, but at once proceed to the task of compiling a condensed sketch of Dunkirk and its surroundings. It will not be exhaustive, and we shall doubtless omit something which properly might have been incorporated in these pages, but we hope to make it more comprehensive and generally accurate than any historical pamphlet or paper that has ever been published for this place, and in a condensed form to present the natural and acquired advantages of this section, with the view of attracting additional emigrants, the talents and the capital of enterprising men desirous of embarking in any legitimate business.

We shall not go into lengthy details of unimportant private enterprises nor fulsome praise of individuals, but it is the purpose of the compiler and interested citizens of this place, to present in a convenient shape for preservation, and in as brief a manner as is consistent with an intelligible description of the facts, (yet withal so inexpensive and easily mailed, as to be sent far and wide by the promoters of this section), a sketch of our advantages and surroundings, which shall show forth to the world the undoubted superiorities of our city, and that our progressive men are ever ready to welcome any legitimate industry.

The purpose of this pamphlet is to exhibit in a condensed form, and with strict regard to the truth, the resources and advantages of this city,

show forth its desirability as a place of residence and a business mart. The object is to give accurately its railroad resources, religious, educational, industrial; its banking, mercantile and manufacturing facilities; its hygienic advantages and general attractions.

Located on the beautiful Lake Erie (one of the handsomest inland seas in the world), backed by an agricultural region of surpassing fertility, with ample lake and railroad transportation facilities, Dunkirk naturally should become a metropolitan city of large importance. She lies nearly midway between Buffalo and Erie, and a sufficient distance from either to control a large section of surrounding country. Her location, on the south-east side of a large body of water, greatly protects her surrounding acres from the early and late frosts, as well as from the frigid waves and blizzards of the north and west, and insures a refreshing breeze for the hottest day in summer.

With a map of the country before him, any observer may readily see how advantageously Dunkirk is located with reference to the lumber, coal and iron interests. On the great chain of lakes, through which the lumber from the Michigan and Canadian forests is accessible at the minimum price, with direct connections to the anthracite and bituminous coal regions of Pennsylvania, no port in fresh waters is better prepared to handle these important factors in manufacturing. Not only with reference to her own consumption, but for reshipment to the upper lakes, or to Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Thorold and other manufacturing cities of Ontario, Dunkirk holds the central position.

From Dunkirk to the head of the Welland Canal, which has cost the Canadian government \$26,000,000, is but 28 or 30 miles, and this port is open many weeks of the year when Buffalo is blockaded with ice. With the opening of the projected canal lines, from Lake Ontario through to Lake Simcoe, and thence via Georgian Bay, the distance to Chicago and the great iron and copper mines of the upper lakes will be shortened 400 miles, placing Dunkirk by this route as near to those places as Toledo is by the present river and lake connections.

Our city has planned for the leasing and repairing of the Erie docks, and may we not justly hope that the day is not far distant when Dunkirk will be, from its central position for iron, coal and lumber, one of the best manufacturing places on the great lakes, and with the proper governmental expenditures on the breakwater, her harbor will not only be made one of the safest, but handsome and convenient, as it presents ample water front and good depth for sea-going vessels. Dunkirk is about 35 miles from the crossing of the three trunk lines of Canada railroads and the Welland Canal, thus putting her in a position to handle all traffic to the west over

these lines if the facts were only made plain to interested parties. When the capitalists and business men of Dunkirk become fully awakened to the advantage of this place as a manufacturing center, and her position for commercial importance, we may expect her to move forward with rapid strides.

The grounds have a gentle incline from the bay for half a mile or more, then receding to Crooked Brook on the south side, which gives it a natural position for excellent drainage. The luxuriant shade trees of maple, horse-chestnut, elm, hickory, etc.; the many magnificent and well kept lawns, commodious mansions, conservatories, flagstone walks, and other evidences, on the principal streets, of luxury and elegance, at once impress the stranger with the wealth and thrift of the place. Numerous costly and convenient residences and business houses have been completed with the building season just closed, and the continued prosperity of Dunkirk for some time past, with the bright outlook for increasing development, is worth more to her than the *evanescent boom*, which is invariably succeeded by depression and financial stringency. With the magnificent Lake Erie in front, the lake ridge rising 700 to 900 feet a few miles in the rear, her surrounding valleys dotted with herds of cattle and sheep, rich agricultural fields, vineyards, etc., gridironed with five lines of railroads centering here, Dunkirk presents a picture worthy the pencil of an artist.

PAST HISTORY.—Western New York, and particularly the section contiguous to Lake Erie, is full of interest for the student of American history, present and remote. Long before even the Indian of our acquaintance roamed the forests and fished in the clear waters of the lakes, it was occupied by a far superior people, of whom not even a tradition remains—a people whose only monuments are a few scattered earthworks and a deposit here and there of bones from a race of giants. We may never know definitely who they were, but it is probable that they constituted a part of the half-civilized nation of whom in the earlier part of this century abundant traces existed throughout the Ohio Valley, Missouri and Arkansas, and even as far north as Lake Superior, from the copper mines of which region were obtained the materials for many of their ornaments, weapons and domestic utensils. When or by what agency they were destroyed must remain for all time a mystery as deep as that of the lost island of Atlantis.

La Roche Daillon, an early French missionary, who penetrated to the lake in 1626, and preached to the famous Neutral nation on the north shore, visited certain of their villages on the south shore, west of Buffalo Creek, where he learned that the warlike Eries held the entire south shore from Cattaraugus Creek to Sandusky, Ohio. These Indians were related in blood and language to the celebrated Five Nations (Mohawks, Cayugas, Onondagas, Oneidas and Senecas), who in 1650 extirpated their only rivals in Western New York—the Hurons and Kahquahs. Four years later they made relentless war upon the Eries, who retired with 1,000 warriors to a

point near Cleveland, fortified their position, and awaited results. The enemy soon appeared, 1,800 strong, coming in canoes, assaulted the doomed Eries and exterminated them, with the exception of a few children. The victorious Iroquois were now masters of the magnificent hunting grounds and the lake east of the Cuyahoga, while westward to Lake Michigan the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomies claimed and held the country.

The Cavalier Robert de La Salle, in 1669, came to the south shore of Lake Erie, crossed the trackless wilderness to the Ohio, and descended that fine river to the falls. He published, in 1672, a map of Lake Erie, partly drawn from imagination—the first ever made—and six years later built a vessel in the Niagara river, embarked therein and explored the lake in all of its extent and the adjacent country as well. His vessel was lost mysteriously on its return from Green Bay, Wis., in 1678. La Salle was a daring adventurer, and to him more than to any other individual, France owed her temporary ascendancy on the lakes and the Upper Mississippi. The Iroquois continued in possession of the country for a long period, until its purchase and settlement by the whites, subsequent to the old French war—1744–1748—at the conclusion of which the American colonists began a movement that culminated in making this section subject to the English crown, and, finally, by the Revolutionary war, becoming the western portion of the great Empire State.

There were numerous bloody encounters between the French and Indians from 1670 to 1715. About the latter year the French rebuilt Fort Niagara, and through the influence of Chabert Joncaire, a young Frenchman who had been captured and adopted by the Indians, a treaty of peace was brought about. In 1752 Du Quesne opened a road from Erie to LeBoeuf, the headwaters of French Creek at Waterford. George Washington was sent here in 1753 with instructions from Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, asking the French commander to evacuate Fort LeBoeuf, as being on English territory. The Portage road was also opened from the mouth of Chautauqua Creek to Mayville, thus making the second communication with the headwaters of the Ohio.

Wayne's great victory over the Indians on the Maumee in 1794, and the final treaty with the Iroquois in November following, ended all further danger of savage uprisings in this part of the country, and with the assurance of peace a new impetus was given to immigration and settlement.

NEW YORK.—Henry Hudson, an Englishman in the Dutch service, discovered Manhattan Island in 1609, and a year later it was settled by Adrian Black and others. The Plymouth Company, under their grant of Massachusetts, from the Atlantic to the Pacific claimed this territory; but the Dutch West Indie Company settled it with over 100 emigrants in 1623, and named it New Amsterdam. Peter Minuits was governor for ten years, succeeded by Wouter Van Twiller, who was 5 feet 6 inches in height and 6 feet 5 inches in circumference. William Kaieft, third governor, was unnecessarily quarrelsome with the Indians, and precipitated an outbreak in 1643. He was recalled by the company and the government given to Peter Stuyvesant. The town and country were seized by Richard Nichols, for the Duke of York, in 1664, and New Amsterdam incorporated, with change of name to New York. The English remained

comparatively friendly with the Mohawks and other Indian tribes, who waged war against the invasion of De la Barre, governor of Quebec, in 1684, continuing their deadly encounters until the peace of Ryswick was established in 1697.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.—It would doubtless be of interest to the general reader to enter into a more minute description of the early history of western New York, but we shall have to refer the enquirer to the published facts on the history of the eighteenth century, and pass on to the present century of phenomenal progression.

Amos Sottle, an axe-man for the surveyors of the old meridian lines, squatted in the county at Hanover in 1796 or 1797, and remained there some four years, but General McMahan purchased land in 1801, and Col. James McMahan cleared ten acres the next season and built a residence near Westfield. Edward McHenry located on an adjoining tract the same year, and these were the first permanent white settlers in Chautauqua county.

Up to 1810 Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties held courts together for lack of sufficient population to entitle them to separate governments. On February 9, 1811, 500 voters were found in Chautauqua, and it was then fully organized as a separate county. The name is of Indian and French origin, and has been variously spelled until the present style was made official by the commissioners in 1859. The contract for the first jail and court house at Mayville was given to Winsor Brigham in 1808, at \$1,500, but the war of 1812 coming on it was not completed till 1815. That structure served for about twenty years, and the present county buildings were erected between 1835 and 1840. They have become antiquated and need replacing with modern and convenient buildings.

The area of the county is 652,894 acres, and in 1830 it had a population of about 40,000. The census of 1840 gave 47,975; 1850, 50,493; 1860, 58,422; 1870, 59,325; 1880, 65,324; and the estimated population of to-day is about 75,000.

DUNKIRK TOWN.—Pomfret Town was divided in 1859, leaving 28,899 acres in the old town and giving to Dunkirk 6,632 acres. The first settlers on this 6,000 acres were John Williams, 1804; Benjamin Barrett, Seth Cole, Richard Douglas and Rufus Langdon, 1805; Elisha Pease, 1806; Hezekiah Fish, and several others, in 1807, from which time there was quite a rapid increase.

In 1808 Timothy Goulding located one mile west of the harbor, and a year later Solomon Chadwick broke the first ground on the present site of Dunkirk. Mr. Gaylord, Luther Goulding and Daniel Pier came next.

DUNKIRK VILLAGE.—In 1817 Elisha Jenkins, Mr. Townsend and others bought up over 1,000 acres, surveyed 50 acres into lots, and a year later built a wharf and hotel costing about \$20,000. Walter Smith, of Fredonia, purchased a half interest in the place in 1826 for \$10,000, the population then being only 50 souls, and prospects not flattering. but with the new life infused by him it recorded 800 population in 1830. Three years later Mr. Smith sold his half to a New York company on speculation and purchased the remaining half from the Townsend company.

DUNKIRK'S PROGRESSION.

Dunkirk was incorporated in 1837, and as it was then a prospective railroad center, speculations run rife, and men paid fabulous prices for lots which were afterwards sold for a mere song. The place, originally called Chadwick's Bay, was named by Elisha Jenkins, in 1818, for Dunkirk, in France, from its harbor resemblance. The harbor here has not a full land-locked protection, but by a heavy expense has been made a safe port, and is available for a vast lake commerce. Three trunk lines and two railroads of less importance center here, thus, with lake transportation, giving exceptionally good facilities for manufacturing and commercial transactions.

ADVANCE SUMMARY.—From Kirwin's Directory and other sources we condense the following advance facts. The city had in July, 1887, a population of 10,500, and which is now fairly estimated at 12,000. The Brooks Locomotive Works, located here, have a reputation second to none in the United States, and give employment to about 1,000 hands. A full detail of this and a score of other prominent manufactories will be given on succeeding pages. There are a dozen churches, academy, orphan asylum, excellent public schools, two national banks, club rooms, bands, musical societies, a score of secret societies, express, telegraph and telephone companies, street car line, electric light, gas and water works, two large newspaper and job printing establishments—one of which runs the *Daily Observer-Journal*. Dunkirk has 5 bakers, 6 barbers, 6 blacksmiths, 3 book stores, 7 shoe dealers, 8 carpenters and contractors, 3 carriage works, 6 cigar manufactories, 10 clothing and merchant tailoring houses, 6 coal and wood dealers, 4 dentists, 3 druggists, 4 dress makers, 8 dry goods houses, 7 fancy goods and millinery houses, 3 fish dealers, 7 flour, feed and grain dealers, 3 furniture dealers, over 30 groceries, 7 hardware and stoves, 6 or 8 hotels and as many boarding houses, 5 insurance agents, 4 jewelers, 2 steam laundries, 7 lawyers, 2 leather dealers, 3 liverys, 4 lumber dealers, 8 meat markets, 12 physicians, 3 photographers, 5 real estate agents, over 50 saloons; crockery, harness, lime and ice dealers; music stores, plumbers, restaurants, sewing machines, undertakers, and several other stores; an opera house, several public halls, and many other features of interest which we shall give under their proper headings.

NEWSPAPERS —The public press has much to do with moulding the opinions of the country, and that of Chautauqua county has always held an honorable reputation. The first paper published in the county was the *Chautauqua Gazette*, which was issued at Fredonia by James Percival as early as 1817. Since then more than fifty journals have started upon the sea of life, of which about two dozen remain.

THE DUNKIRK PRINTING COMPANY.

The *Dunkirk Beacon* was started in May, 1850, by Ebenezer R. Thompson, who was assisted by William L. Carpenter, who afterwards purchased the office and run the paper as the *Chautauqua Journal*, soon afterwards

changing the name to the *Dunkirk Journal*. For a short time Mr. Carpenter published a daily. In 1861 he sold to Beecher & Sill, and subsequently the office was owned by Isaac George, W. A. Cobb, W. McKinstry & Sons. and D. A. A. Nichols, the latter consolidating with the Dunkirk Printing Company in 1885, which had been formed two years prior and which office had been publishing a daily from December 4, 1882.

The Dunkirk Printing Company publishes the *Chautauqua Farmer*, established January 1, 1869, and the *Daily Observer-Journal*. The *Farmer* first started in Dunkirk, a few months later was moved to Forestville, and in 1880 returned to this city. The *Farmer* is the largest weekly in the county and sent to readers at \$1.20 per year.

The *Observer-Journal* is the only permanent daily ever published in Dunkirk, and from its inception has been generously supported by the good citizens of the place. It is a bright, newsy 28-column paper. Subscription price \$5.00 per annum, and delivered to city subscribers at 10 cents per week. A thoroughly equipped job office is run in connection with these papers.

ADVERTISER AND UNION.

The *Fredonia Advertiser* was started in July 1851, by Tyler & Shepard. Later it was published by L. L. Pratt and J. C. Frisbee, the latter selling his interest to Morgan & Hilton. Pratt, Morgan & Hilton sold to Benton & Co., who in 1868 consolidated with the *Dunkirk Union*, which had been started by Osmer & Daily, and was at that time published by Monroe D. Cushing. Charles F. White, for many years a successful newspaper man, purchased Cushing's interest in 1875, and two years later William R. Morgan and Albert H. Hilton bought out Benton's share, making the present firm of C. F. White & Co. The *Advertiser-Union* has a wide and influential circulation, with an office both at Dunkirk and Fredonia. A number of printers, besides the three practical partners, find employment in the office, which is well fitted as a newspaper and jobbing establishment.

BOOK BINDERY.

Closely allied to newspapers and the printing business comes the binders' trade, and Dunkirk is supplied with a bindery seldom excelled by cities of its size. James Irving, a native of Rochester, resident of this vicinity from childhood, learned the trade with his father, James A. Irving, of Fredonia, and for six years past has been in the business at No. 16 East Second street, Dunkirk. All kinds of magazines, periodicals and general binding is well cared for.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, Etc.—The early settlers of this section were not unmindful of the benefits to be derived from education, and, although struggling with poverty, through private donations they erected the "old log schoolhouse" near Fredonia in 1814, within which the schoolmaster handled the birch rod and laid the foundations for a more progressive educational system. The "brick school," on the south side of Third street, was commenced in 1826, and the second story was completed some three years later by the Presbyterians and Baptists as a place for religious worship. In 1837 the Dunkirk Academy was incorporated, and the second

story was also used for school purposes, and this, with private schools, sufficed for educational purposes until No. 1 school house was built in 1856.

The public, secular and private schools of any city are a correct index to the refinement, culture and progressive spirit of the place. In this respect Dunkirk may well feel proud, as she presents a good showing and her public schools compare favorably with any in this state.

THE PUBLIC FREE SCHOOLS.

The promoters of education secured from Congress for the states, in 1835, a loan of \$28,000,000, and during the next three years New York received \$3,500,000 as her share of the fund. The interest of this fund was proportioned to districts in each town, provided they would raise from private donation an equal amount, and this was the first start of the free school system which has produced such wonderful effects in the enlightenment of our people.

In 1857 Dr. Julien T. Williams, E. R. Thompson, Joseph Mileham, O. E. Tiffany, J. H. Van Buren and Samuel Hilliard were the officiating members of the educational board and through their influence, with other progressive citizens, a year later the town of Dunkirk was established as a Union Free School district. It has a present enumeration of about 3,200. There are seven brick school houses in the city and two frame structures outside of the corporation, with 41 teachers in the aggregate, all female excepting the superintendent and principal of the academy. The academy is a part of the free school system of the place, and presents a curriculum which compares favorably with academic institutions throughout the country, giving a four-years scientific, literary or classical course. The school year is ten months, and the superintendent is paid \$1,600 per year, principal of the academy \$1,000, principal of grammar school \$600, and other teachers \$300 to \$400 each.

Superintendent John W. Babcock was born near Jamestown, in this county, received his early education in that place, and, ten years since, graduated from the Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y. He was principal of the public schools at Silver Creek for a couple of years, and for six years past has been superintendent of the schools of Dunkirk. The present prosperous condition of our schools is a creditable record to both the superintendent and the efficient Board of Education.

Prof. Albert Leonard, who has recently accepted the principalship of the academy, is a native of Hocking county, Ohio, graduated from the classical course of the Ohio University, at Athens, was superintendent of the New Holland schools in his native state for two years, instructor in Latin and English in the University for three years, and finished the seven-year pedagogical course before coming here.

Miss N. T. Eddy, an old teacher in the schools, has been promoted to the principalship of the grammar department.

The school year ending September 1, 1887, showed an enrollment of 1,270, the year just past gave 1,257, and the present enrollment indicates that a much larger number will be recorded for the current year.

The Board of Education at this writing (September) are M. L. Hinman, president; A. Holstein, secretary; David Russell, C. M. Reed, Wm. Zimmermann and Michael Madigan. The board is a good one and the teachers

have been selected and promoted for their efficiency, regardless of personal preferences, thus giving to Dunkirk a school system of which she may well feel a just pride.

Among the early teachers in the Old Brick School were Prof. Taylor, Rev. Timothy Stillman, E. R. Thompson and others. A Mr. Elkins taught for some years in the forties, but on account of his cruel punishments for trifling offences, was finally superceded. Dr. J. T. Williams taught for a time before engaging in his profession. Esther Lock and Louisa Brigham taught at the "Half Way School" prior to 1845.

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM AND SCHOOL.

The Sisters of St. Joseph, a benevolent order of the Catholic faith, founded in France more than 200 years ago, established the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum of this place in 1857, and on January 11, succeeding, secured a charter of incorporation. Two years later the present Mother Superior, Sister Anastasia (Donovan), was given the superintendence. In 1864 a commodious private residence was purchased for the orphan family, and a two-story structure for dormitories, kitchen and lavatory erected in the rear. Those buildings were for some years sufficiently large, but in 1878 the present handsome brick structure, three stories and mansard roof, on Buffalo street, was completed and occupied. This is of elegant architectural design, a model of convenience and utility from basement to garret, fitted with everything necessary for comfort and health, and would, on pressure, accommodate 100 persons. This structure, with its furniture, grounds and surroundings, is worth about \$30,000, and is largely indebted for its existence to the generous bequest of H. J. Miner, a former resident of Dunkirk, although the patient zeal and economy of the sisters and liberal donations from others has made it possible to add many excellent improvements to the building and grounds. Recently an adjoining lot has been purchased, thereby insuring abundance of room on all sides and giving an air of freedom to the surroundings. There are 14 sisters connected with the institution. Five are engaged in teaching the parochial school of St. Mary's church in Columbus Hall, three in St. George's Hall and one in charge of the educational department in the asylum, which receives aid from the County Supervisors and the city Board of Education. There are over 40 children now connected with the asylum, and in all about 330 have enjoyed the home-like influences, the religious and moral training of this worthy institution. The orphan children, who might otherwise straggle into vagabondism, are here educated and taught useful occupations. Some find homes in good families and others engage in the consecrated life of sisters and teachers. The institution is largely supported from private donations and the economical savings of the sisters, although by an Act of Legislature, mainly secured through the untiring energy of W. P. Letchworth, of Buffalo, an allowance of one dollar per week is made by the County Supervisors for each orphan committed to the asylum. The St. Mary's Orphan Asylum is a very worthy charitable institution, reflecting much credit upon its management and the city which fosters a home for the homeless. May its good work continue to be a blessing to our city and county.

DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Revs. Joy Handy and Elisha Tucker were among the first Baptist ministers to preach in Dunkirk, and a church organization was effected May 5, 1830. The society worshipped in the school house for many years. Later this church and others held services over Parsons' wagon shop, and in 1856 the present brick structure was erected, which has a large seating capacity, and which, with grounds, is valued at about \$15,000. Of the early pastors we have meagre record. Rev. Brasted came about 1865 and was succeeded by Revs. Jones, Haughwout and Bush. Rev. Parsons, who officiated here in the seventies, was with the church a half dozen years or more, succeeding whom came Revs. Crane, Leroy, Rose and Raymond. Rev. J. J. Keyes, the present pastor, is from Henrietta, N. Y., and graduated from the Rochester University in 1860, having been in the ministry most of the time since, coming from Hamburg, N. Y., to Dunkirk August 1, 1888.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Timothy Stillman organized the First Presbyterian Church May 22, 1830, and for a half dozen years held services in the old school house. In 1836 a small frame church was built, which was later moved to the site of the present church. This was torn down in 1871 to give place to the elegant brick structure which was completed in 1873 at a cost of \$20,000. Rev. Stillman officiated for nearly ten years, Rev. Shaw taking the charge in '39, Hequembourg '41, Hamilton '49, Timlow '54, Hyde '56, Fox '65, Myron Adams '69, E. P. Adams '76, Austin '81, Martin '85, Day '87 and Rev. Geo. Sexton, the present incumbent, came in May last. Dr. Sexton is from London, England, an author of note and a gentleman of the highest English University education.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

Rev. George Lane was appointed a circuit-rider in 1808, and occasionally visited the Holland purchase at Dunkirk, but of the early services of this denomination here we have no record. The First M. E. Church class was organized about 1833, and service was first held in the schoolhouse and, later, over Parson's wagon shop. During the fifties the church was ministered to by Revs. Wright, Johnson, Osborne, Warren and Tibbitts, under the latter the church structure having been built about 1858. The church has, with annex, a seating capacity of about 600, and is a frame structure worth, with the grounds, \$7,000. Rev. Scott came in '61, Ingling '62, Ludwig '64, Bray '66, Reno '68, Starrett '69, Martin '71, Steadman '72, Luse '73, Squiers '74, Kinner '75, Stubbs '78, Mead '81, Thoburn '83, Bates '84, and Rev. E. M. Kernick, who came from England in 1869 and united with the Erie Conference the following year, coming to Dunkirk about a year since.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Episcopal Society was organized in 1850 by the Rev. Charles Arey, and two years later the old church building was erected. Succeeding Rev. Arey came Revs. Edson, Costelle, Kidder, Champlin, Raikes and the present incumbent. In 1867 a lot was purchased on the corner of Eagle and Fourth streets and the present tasty brick structure erected, which cost

about \$12,000 in its construction. The new church was erected under the ministrations of Rev. P. P. Kidder; has seating capacity for 450 and has about 120 communicants. Rev. Robert Harris, the present rector, is a native of Jamaica, W. I.; graduated from Trinity Theological University at Toronto, July, 1885, and had charge of the St. Thomas parish in Buffalo prior to coming to Dunkirk, January 1, 1887.

ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The French Catholic missionaries in their labors with the Indians were probably the first white men who visited this section of country. Revs. Fitzsimons, Caragher, Lennon and Mallon each in turn did short service as priests at Dunkirk about the middle of this century, and in 1850 Father Lennon purchased the lot and buildings near the water works, which served as a church for some years. Under the direction of Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, Rev. Father Colgan, now of Corning, N. Y., came to this charge April 23, 1851, and in July, '52, purchased the lot on which the present church edifice stands. A month later four acres for St. Mary's Cemetery was purchased from Dr. Ezra Williams for \$800. For some years this burial place was neglected, but at present is well cared for and is being handsomely fitted up as a resting place for the dead. The corner-stone for St. Mary's church was laid July 23, 1853, and the church dedicated November 12, 1854. The members of the Passionists order took charge of this parish in 1860, and a year later incorporated the Dunkirk Literary, Scientific and Missionary Institute. This zealous order of priesthood was first planted in America, at Pittsburgh, in 1852, and now has many indefatigable workers throughout the states from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The present St. Mary's church is a superb edifice, with an interior of elegance and a seating capacity of over 800. It cost, including grounds, etc., about \$30,000, and the monastery attached, in which are now several students, cost nearly one-third as much more. In this a full theological course of training is given. Rev. Stephen M. Kealy, C. P., has charge of St. Mary's congregation, comprising about 400 families, and is assisted by Fathers John Baudinalli, Casimer Taylor and Boniface Sotter, all of the Passionists order. Columbus Hall, built by this society in 1868, cost about \$20,000, and is the location for the parochial schools, under the superintendence of Father Kealy and the sisters of St. Joseph, where about 230 pupils are enrolled. Through the untiring efforts of the teachers, industrious pupils secure every advantage and are early prepared to pass the regents examination for advancement to the academic department of the City High School. Both church and school are in a flourishing condition and give to Catholic families superior advantages for their religious and educational advancement.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS.

The German Catholics of Dunkirk worshipped with St. Mary's congregation until 1857, when they organized a society and built St. George's frame church at a cost of about \$2,000. The orders of Jesuits, Franciscans and Passionists, severally, had charge of this church until it was made an independent parish in 1874, and on November 4th of that year Father Kolb took charge and at once arranged to build a new church. The corner-stone was laid on

DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH

June 11th of the centennial year and November 18th, 1877, the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus was dedicated, having cost in its erection \$20,000 or more. It is an admirable architectural design and the furnishing superb. The generous George Dotterweich, who had assisted so liberally in the building of both these churches, paid for the town clock in the steeple, the chime of bells, and donated a \$5,000 marble altar, which was consecrated July 23, 1882. Mr. D. died in April, '84, and left in his bequest \$4,000 towards the erection of a school house adjoining the church. June 8, 1884, Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, transferred Rev. Andrew Frey to this charge, and under his ministrations the handsome and commodious three-story brick structure known as St. George's Hall was erected at a cost of about \$9,000. The first floor is divided into three large school rooms, second floor St. George's Hall and stage, while the third floor is occupied by the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. The building is fitted with gas, water and steam. The parsonage was built in '85, at a cost of about \$5,000. It is a brick, of handsome gothic design, and a model of convenience throughout. Father Frey was educated in Germany and graduated in theology from Louvaine, in Belgium. He came to Buffalo in 1878 and assisted in the priesthood there prior to coming to his present charge. In his parish are about 200 families and 150 children are enrolled in the parochial school.

ST. HYACINTH'S R. C. CHURCH.

Under charge of Father Lanz the Polish church, costing about \$10,000, was erected in 1875. Fathers Bratkiewicz, Schneider, Klawieter, Lebiecki and Ciszek officiated prior to the present pastor, Victor Zarenczny, who was educated in Europe and has been twenty years in the ministry. There are some 200 Polish families and about 175 children in the parochial school. Father Z. has in contemplation the erection of a \$5,000 brick school house next year.

GERMAN M. E. CHURCH.

The German M. E. Church was organized in 1855, by Rev. G. Sauter, presiding elder of this district, assisted by Rev. D. Osborne, of the First M. E. Church. Rev. Wm. Buettner was the first regular pastor and was succeeded by Revs. Blinn, Wallon, Meyer, Hoppman, Schlueter, Moelling, Haendiges, Scherff, Flat, Groth, Groebe and the present pastor, Rev. G. Boblin, who came in April last. Rev. B. was educated in Germany, his native land, and has been in this country for eight years past. The church edifice was erected in 1859, and is a small frame structure. There are about 75 communicants.

ST. JOHN'S GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH

was organized with 25 members in 1856, by Rev. Voigt, of Buffalo, and the church, with seating capacity for 600, was erected two years later. The first pastor was Rev. Strauss, succeeded by Revs. Peters, Wasalsky, Althaus, Wolff, Seipel, Schaefer, Simon, Krueger, Heiniger and the present pastor, Rev. G. Rueckert who is of German nativity and educated in Europe. He attended the English schools in Nebraska and came to the charge of St. John's German United Evangelical Church in May last. There are 186 families in this charge.

ST. PETER'S (FOURTH STREET) LUTHERAN.

Under the ministrations of Rev. Theo. Krueger a disaffection occurred in the German United Evangelical Church and a portion of the members under his leadership formed the St. Peter's (Fourth street) Lutheran Church. The brick edifice formerly used by the Free Methodists was purchased for \$2,750, and Rev. Crusius, of Westfield, occupies the pulpit on Sabbath mornings. The church has about 40 members.

ST. PETER'S (EAGLE STREET) LUTHERAN.

The Eagle Street German Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in May, 1887, from members who were not satisfied with the management of the Fourth Street St. Peter's Church. Some 10 or 12 families uniting under the ministrations of Rev. George Seel to form the nucleus for the organization. For a time worship was conducted in the old Free Methodist house at the corner of Fox and Fifth streets, but through the generosity of Henry Fink the new organization built a neat frame church on Eagle street, which, with grounds, cost \$6,600. It was dedicated in December, 1887, and some 75 families are now connected with this church. Rev. Seel is a native of Rochester; was educated at Fort Wayne, Ind., taking a theological course at St. Louis.

ZION EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Zion Evangelical Association was organized in 1865 with nine members, by Rev. J. J. Bernhardt, first pastor, and the church edifice, which will seat 250, was erected that year at a cost of \$2,200. The present membership is about 70, and Rev. C. A. Spies, of Canada, has officiated for some months as pastor.

CITY HALL CONGREGATION.

In 1880 Rev. E. P. Adams, who had been pastor of the First Presbyterian Church since 1876, by his liberal views on doctrinal points rendered himself objectionable to the minority of his congregation who adhered strictly to Presbyterian doctrines. The result was that he was deposed by the Buffalo Presbytery. A large number of the Presbyterian Church membership sympathized with the doctrines preached, and at their request Mr. Adams opened services in the City Hall. Thus started into existence an independent congregation which bears no sectarian name, and whose services are very simple. A small rental is paid to the city for use of the hall, and both the pastor's support and all incidental expenses are maintained by free contributions. Mr. Adams was originally from East Bloomfield, Ontario county, and is a graduate of Hamilton College and Auburn Theological Seminary.

PUBLIC MATTERS.—Buffalo and Erie were the nearest post offices for the people of this section up to 1806. The first post office in Chautauqua county was established at Westfield in that year and a mail carried by John Metcalf from Buffalo to Erie, via Westfield, every fortnight. Adam Fink was postmaster here prior to 1840, and was succeeded by W. L. Carpenter, L. B. Brown, George Stockton and P. Barrett. With the advent of the war came R. L. Cary, S. L. Wilson in '68, J. K. Patterson '70,

L. L. Hyde '72, Patterson and Hyde both serving a second term. A. W. Popple was appointed in 1876 but died shortly afterwards, and was succeeded by his widow, who served until the present incumbent was appointed in 1880. Clarence M. Reed is a native of the county and has been a resident of this vicinity from childhood. He was clerk in the office for sixteen years prior to his receiving his appointment and is just closing a second four-years term as postmaster, being one of the few republicans who still hold office under the commission of an ex-president, now dead.

Dunkirk has had, for some years past, a steady growth in its volume of mail matter, the office now handling some thirty-five pouches of matter daily. About a dozen mails are received each day, and a similar number forwarded to points east, west and south. The carrier system was put into effect here Sept. 1, 1887, and the office rates as second class. The carriers are E. A. Graff, J. D. O'Connor, J. F. Maloney and M. S. Mazany. H. H. Droege officiates as delivery clerk, and Thos. P. Heffernan as assistant postmaster.

Collector of Customs.—The customs officer of this port is John Madigan, an old lumber dealer and resident of Dunkirk since 1851. Mr. Madigan has been secretary of the Water Board for fifteen years past and variously interested in public matters. He was appointed customs collector in 1887.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

The City Hall was originally used as a state armory, and in 1876 was purchased by the municipality at a nominal figure. The building is a handsome brick structure surrounded with grassy lawns and with the grounds is at present, doubtless, worth over \$20,000. It contains the city jail, a hall for socials, societies, caucuses, etc., and various rooms for city purposes.

The present councilmen are: Charles J. Flahaven, Byron Rathbun, M. J. O'Donnell, Patrick Higgins, Cornelius Stumm, S. M. Smith, Thomas C. Jones, Harry J. Gibbs, Jr.

Thomas Lunt officiates as street commissioner, and has done much valuable service in that capacity.

John H. Lascelles, city treasurer, is a young banker of rising prominence and a native of the place. His connection with both our banks, and reelection to the office of treasurer, for several years past, shows that he enjoys the confidence of Dunkirk's citizens.

Frank G. Gould, an old resident of the city, was first elected clerk of the city some ten years ago, and has again been in the service for three or four years past. Mr. G. has been in the employ of the Erie road at this place for twenty-four years, having officiated as cashier of the freight department for eight years past.

Walter D. Holt, the city Attorney, has grown up in this place, and made an honorable record as a practicing attorney, with his father, in Dunkirk. He has served in the office for six years past.

George M. Newton, the city engineer, is a native of Fredonia, and as his father was an engineer, he was raised in the business. Stephen M. Newton was chief engineer of the D., A. V. & P. R. R., and George M. was appointed as engineer to a division of the Chicago & Atlantic road in 1881. Four

years since he accepted the position which he now holds here, and under his supervision several important grades and sewers have been established. Mr. Newton handles real estate and does other civil engineer work as well.

William Bookstaver, the mayor of Dunkirk, is a native of Orange county, N. Y. He came to this place in April, 1855. He has been supervisor here for the past fourteen years, and upon the resignation of Mayor Hinman, in 1887, he was appointed by the board of aldermen to fill the unexpired term, having been almost unanimously elected by the people, last spring, to continue the office. Mayor Bookstaver was, in 1886, appointed chairman of the prison commission for this state. He has been in real estate business for twenty-five years past, under which heading his business will have notice.

WATER WORKS, FIRE PROTECTION, ELECTRIC LIGHT.

By a special act of the Legislature, in 1871, a Board of Water Commissioners was created for Dunkirk, and the water works was erected the succeeding year. The present board is J. S. Beggs, president; W. T. Colman, treasurer; John Madigan, secretary; M. L. Hinman, David Russell, J. T. Williams, Wm. Bookstaver and Louis Heyl. The water is drawn through a crib in Lake Erie, near the beacon light, and forced by the powerful Holly system through more than twenty miles of mains. There are 112 fire hydrants and at a minute's notice extra force can be supplied from the works, so that the use of fire engines is superfluous.

Since the erection of the works no serious conflagration has occurred. The system cost the city more than \$100,000; but from the great convenience to public places and manufactories, as well as the ample protection afforded against fires (in connection with the well-manned hose companies), it has well paid for this outlay and is an essential part of our city's prosperity. The works have a capacity of four million gallons per day, although the water consumed seldom exceeds one-half that amount. The institution has about 1,000 patrons. Geo. M. Abell, the superintendent, was born at Fredonia, but has lived in Dunkirk since 1827. He has been on the water board for twelve years and the superintendent for seven years past. C. J. Carney, of Boston, has been chief engineer and superintendent of machinery for fifteen years past. He is ably assisted by Dennis Ready, who has been with the works almost from its beginning. E. Haycroft has also been assistant Engineer for four years past.

The city has, during the present year, put in an electric light plant worth \$12,000, which is giving splendid light. Two 35-arc dynamos are in position in the water works building, and run by power from the boilers of that institution.

EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH, ETC.

The American Express opened an office in Dunkirk with the advent of railroads here in 1852 and now operates through all the roads centering here, excepting the Erie. This system has 5,000 agencies, extending over 36,000 miles of railroad, and, with its connections, reaches to every state and territory. During the spring and fall seasons of about six weeks each, the shipping of grape roots by express from this place is a very important industrial feature, as many thousands of these are sent out, diverging to every

state in the union. C. M. Burton, a native of Brocton, for eight years with the company, has charge of the office here, assisted by five other employes.

The Wells-Fargo Express opened up business in Dunkirk, June 15th, 1888, and operates over the Erie lines and branches, completing the route from ocean to ocean, shipping from this place fish, fruits, grape roots, etc. The Wells-Fargo Express was one of the pioneer companies of the west, having been started in about 1850. F. W. Ames, manager, is a native of Ithaca, N. Y., and has been in the express business for a half dozen years past. He has a couple of assistants, the headquarters of the business being in the Erie depot.

W. U. Telegraph.—John A. Townsend, manager Western Union Telegraph office, was born in Ohio, and has been engaged in telegraphy thirty-nine years. He came to Dunkirk as manager of the "O'Reilly" office in November, 1851. Three telegraph companies were then doing business here. The Western Union, which grew out of the consolidation of these and other companies, was organized in 1854. At the close of 1887 it owned or controlled 156,814 miles of poles, 524,741 miles of wire, and had 15,658 offices. During 1887 it transmitted over forty-seven millions of messages. The number of persons serving the W. U. Co. is over 20,000, but more than half of these are employed and paid by railroad companies which handle W. U. messages by contract. In most of the smaller towns the railroad office is the only telegraph office in the place.

Telephone Exchange.—The inventions of the present century have been very great, and, perhaps, two of the most important and most marvelous are the telephone and electric light. These electrical outgrowths, which hardly had a mention in the census reports of 1880, will in 1890 show many millions of dollars invested in the manufacture of their various requirements, and many thousands of people employed in their management. Ten years ago, but just in an experimental stage, they have become almost a necessity, and but very few cities of importance are now without these wonderful agents of progression and convenience. The astute business man saves time and money by the use of the telephone, and expedites business by use of electric light.

A local telephone exchange was established in Dunkirk in 1880, and in 1883 this place became a part of the system of the New York and Pennsylvania Telephone and Telegraph Company. Dunkirk has about 80 instruments, and is connected with Buffalo, Jamestown, Warren, Corry, Erie, and other important surrounding places. Thomas Timperly is lineman and night operator, while Miss Clara Emma Timperly attends the day exchange. Maj. J. H. Francis, of Erie, is the efficient manager for the district; J. W. Stearns is superintendent; and Wm. N. Eastabrook, of Elmira, N. Y., is general manager.

BANKING INTERESTS.—The banking interests of a community are of great importance to the general welfare, and the standing of the men at the head of these institutions is a matter which concerns every person in the city. We can confidently refer to the banking officers of this place as a strictly reliable, conservative and enterprising set of men. The banks here are backed by good capital, judiciously managed, and a

suspicion of unsoundness in any respect has never rested upon them. This condition of matters adds largely to the general standing of Dunkirk, but the banking capital is less than a quarter of a million, and it might with propriety be increased to double that amount.

The first bank started in Dunkirk was a bank of issue by A. J. Webb about 1844. H. J. Miner, who had been in the banking business at Fredonia, moved here about 1858, and later was joined by Dr. Benedict in the enterprise. About 1851 the New York and Erie bank was started, principally by New York capital, and some four years later this corporation moved to Buffalo. Truman R. Colman, of Cattaraugus county, purchased the building which had been erected by the above corporation, and March 1855 opened up the Lake Shore Banking Company. Mr. Colman served as president and principal stockholder throughout the existence of this company, and when the

LAKE SHORE NATIONAL BANK

was organized in April, 1883, he continued as head of the corporation until his death, in 1885, when his son, W. T. Colman, succeeded him in the presidency. The Lake Shore National Bank came into existence on a sound basis, under the management of sterling financiers, and its five years of business shows an enviable record. The capital stock is \$105,000; present surplus over \$50,000, and a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. is regularly declared. W. T. Colman, the president, has resided in Dunkirk from boyhood and has been raised in the banking business. M. L. Hinman, vice president, has been connected with the Lake Shore National Bank since its organization; is a public spirited citizen, and, being prominently connected with the Brooks Locomotive Works, will have a mention under that heading. A. J. Lunt, a native of Dunkirk, has been connected with this institution for 14 years, and officiating as cashier since its change to a national bank five years ago. F. E. Van Devort, assisted by G. A. Starr, has charge of the books. The directors are: The President and Vice President, C. M. Dow, L. Fullagar, G. P. Saunders, F. H. Colman, and A. H. Marsh.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

This monetary institution was organized as a national bank March 6, 1882, and has made a very creditable record. The project was inaugurated by leading Dunkirk citizens, and the \$100,000 capital stock easily secured. Its quarterly statements show a healthy condition of its financial affairs, and the large deposits of customers indicate its popularity with the business men of Dunkirk. Regular semi-annual dividends are declared, and a present surplus of \$15,500 is on hand. The handsome and convenient building, corner of Lion and Third streets, was purchased by the corporation at its outset. S. M. Clement, the president, resides in Buffalo, being the president of the Marine Bank of that city. C. D. Murray, vice president, is an old resident of Dunkirk and prominent in the legal profession here, under which heading he will be noticed. John H. Lascelles, the cashier, is a native of this city, and was formerly connected with the Lake Shore Bank as teller. He is assisted by Hervey S. Champlin, and John A. Toomey is book-keeper.

Langley Fullagar was prominent in the organization of the institution, served as its president for some years and still continues his valuable advisory assistance. The directors are: L. Fullagar, S. M. Clement, C. D. Murray, J. H. Lascelles, Charles Bremer, Jacob Wertner, Wm. Zimmerman, John Madigan and Frank May.

RAILROADS.—Railroad development for this section of country was early projected but was not carried into practical effect until after the half-way year of the century had been passed. Tramways and horse-car roads were in use before the beginning of this century, and in 1802 Trevithick took out the first patent "for adapting a steam engine to powers of locomotion," although Watt is said to have invented one previously. Several other patents were obtained, but none of practical utility until George Stephenson's "Rocket," which was run from Liverpool to Manchester, England, was built in 1829. This, then wonderful locomotive, weighed but 7½ tons and could draw 44 tons at the rate of 14 miles an hour. Peter Cooper built the first American locomotive for the Baltimore & Ohio road in 1830, and the same year an engine was built, for the South Carolina Railroad by E. L. Miller, at New York. The South Carolina road was completed from Charleston to Camden, 136 miles, by 1833, and for several years continued to be the longest railroad in America. In 1832 the Buffalo & Erie company was formed, but the New York & Lake Erie Railroad was the first to bring the iron horse into Dunkirk, having been completed to this city in 1851. On that occasion President Fillmore, Stephen A. Douglass, Daniel Webster and other noted men were here to assist in the oratorical effusions for the opening. The Buffalo & State Line road was opened to Dunkirk January 1, 1852, and a year later was extended to Buffalo. This company purchased the Erie & North East road, and in 1869 consolidated with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, now making the Lake Shore trunk line from Buffalo to Chicago.

NEW YORK, LAKE ERIE & WESTERN RAILROAD.

The original charter for the Erie Railway was granted in 1837, but it was about five years before the first section of 46 miles between Piermont and Goshen was in active operation. It was subsequently extended to Port Jervis and Susquehanna, reaching the latter place about 1848. A year or two later it was determined to complete the line to Lake Erie as speedily as possible, and November 28, 1850, H. G. Brooks, the late lamented president of the Brooks Locomotive Works, first sounded the whistle of the iron horse in Dunkirk, having, by a two months journey, brought his engine, via the Erie Canal, to Buffalo, and then by schooner to this harbor, to take charge of a construction train on the western division. The succeeding year the road was opened through, and this place put in connection with the eastern markets by rail. This was practically the birth of Dunkirk, which, in 1859, was chartered as a city, and, although it has since had reverses, it is now in a prosperous condition. The Erie lines have been extended from time to time until it is now a great through system from New York to Chicago, with many important branches, and the company operates 1,788 miles of road.

The Erie has always been an important factor in Dunkirk's prosperity,

as this is the western terminus of that line in this state, but the main through line to Chicago, as will be seen by map on another page, goes via the old "Nypano," and the passenger service on this division has been abridged too much, yet it presents many advantages of travel, not the least of which is the magnificent scenery along this route, the through equipments of train service and close connections with other important lines.

When the Erie first began its work for the public the whole railway service of the world was about 5,000 miles, while to-day it foots up the grand total of 162,000 miles in the United States alone. Travel by rail was then very limited, now we find the number of miles made by all passengers in the United States to aggregate in a single year over ten and a half billions, and the tonnage of freight business to equal the moving of sixty billions of tons one mile. The financial condition shows that this is a very prosperous year and is a sure index that the general business of the country is in a flourishing condition.

The general offices are at New York. John King, president; and L. P. Farmer, general passenger agent. John S. Beggs, the agent here, was one of the original surveyors, and has been with the road for 40 years. He officiated as division superintendent for 16 years, but when the division officers were removed to Hornellsville he declined to move his family from this city and resigned that office, accepting the local agency here instead. One of the oldest railroad men here is Charles H. Sherman, who began the business on the Boston & Maine road in 1839. Mr. Sherman has the honor of having brought the first through train to Dunkirk, as engineer, in 1851, and has ever since been in the employ of the Erie, having the charge of engines and cars on this division. G. B. Evarts, the baggage-master, is a native of Cuba, N. Y.; came to Dunkirk in 1865, served as conductor on the Erie for some years, and for five years past has been baggage-master at this depot.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

This road was completed from Buffalo to Chicago in 1869, by the consolidation of various local companies. The Lake Shore Company's main line is 540 miles in length, the branches and proprietary roads owned by the company aggregate 485 miles, and five leased roads add 314 additional, making a total of 1,341 miles. The construction and equipment of this vast system has cost about \$100,000,000. To operate this system of roads for the year 1887 cost over \$11,000,000, and the gross earnings were \$18,710,963, leaving net earnings of \$7,681,165, an increase of over 1½ million from the preceding year. From the auditor's report for 1887 we learn that the total tonnage of freight forwarded last year was nearly 10,000,000 of tons, equivalent to carrying 1,843,785,896 tons one mile. The amount forwarded from Dunkirk by the Lake Shore was a fraction less than 100,000 tons, and the receipts nearly half as much, only five stations between Buffalo and Chicago making a better record. The travel by all passengers on this system foots up a grand total of over 205,000,000 of miles annually, and the record from Dunkirk last year shows that 42,903 passengers embarked from this station, a result largely due to the fact of a passenger service which daily runs eight trains each way. Nearly 50 men are on the pay-

roll of H. M. Taylor, the local agent here, who has been with this company for 20 years as agent and operator, and for four years past in charge of the Dunkirk office. The freight building of the Lake Shore is conveniently located in the business center, extending from Buffalo to Elk street. Geo. E. Gibson, freight cashier, has been 18 years with the company. The Union ticket office of the Lake Shore and Erie is in our substantial commodious and handsomely covered Union Depot, which was originally built by the Erie Company in 1851. It is in charge of John Bourne, a native of Fredonia, who has officiated in this department for 16 years, assisted by H. H. Roberts for the past seven years. John Fennell, a native of the Emerald Isle, has for 36 years kept a place in this depot, having been baggage-master for a quarter of a century. He is assisted by his son, T. B. Fennell, and P. J. Buckley. One of the oldest employes here is the yard-master, H. C. Johnson, who came to this place with the advent of the Erie road, and has served at Dunkirk ever since with the exception of five years' stay at Buffalo. F. H. Starr, operator, is a native of Dunkirk, and for 11 years past in his present position.

From its extensive connections and well equipped passenger and freight service the Lake Shore road is an indispensable factor to the commercial and manufacturing importance of Dunkirk. The general offices are at Cleveland, Ohio. John Newell, president; P. P. Wright, superintendent; and A. J. Smith, general passenger agent.

DUNKIRK, ALLEGHENY VALLEY & PITTSBURGH.

Perhaps no other agency contributes so materially and certainly to the up building of any city as railroads. Good harbors are an important feature, but without railroad connections their material value is greatly diminished and practically paralyzed. Manufactories are a very essential feature but entirely unable to do an extended business and cope with competition unless they have the advantages of good transportation facilities. Hence, our citizens were glad to welcome the advent of the above railroad in 1870 for the additional facilities which it gave to this place as a commercial center. The D., A. V. & P. extends from this city to Titusville, Pa., a distance of 90 miles, passing through the rich agricultural districts of this county, along side the picturesque Spiritual camping grounds at Cassadaga Lake, connecting with the N. Y., P. & O. at Falconer, near Jamestown, thence through the Warren oil regions, connecting at Irvineton with the Philadelphia & Erie and the W. N. Y. & P. railways, and at Titusville with all roads centering there, so that through its connections it has full access to the coal, oil and lumber fields. The road is now operated by the New York Central under lease, the general offices of the Dunkirk division being at the corner of Third and Lion streets. Darwin Thayer, general superintendent, is a native of Vermont, railroading for over 35 years, and with the D., A. V. & P. since 1871. Charles A. Clute, assistant superintendent, is from Ohio, and also with the road since '71. Wm. M. Lester, the auditor, has been here a similar length of time; and Charles G. Thayer, cashier, for several years past. J. C. Haggett, a native of Maine, has officiated as master mechanic and car builder of this road for 18 years, and operates some 60 men in his department, the shops being near the Nickel Plate

depot. E. D. Worcester, of New York, officiates as president, and W. D. Pardee is secretary and treasurer. The D., A. V. & P. contributes materially to the transportation advantages of Dunkirk and should receive a proper consideration from our people.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

The latest addition to the transportation facilities of Dunkirk was the completion of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad in October, 1882. This line is 523 miles in length, and was pushed to completion in a short space of time that 40 years ago would have been an impossibility.

The depot of the "Nickel Plate" and W. N. Y. & P. are near Central avenue on the south side of the city and are conducted under a combined agency. Daniel Smith, the agent, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and for 20 years in railroad business. He came to this charge four years ago, and is assisted by C. C. Arnold, who had charge of the W. N. Y. & P. before the two offices were combined. Fred. Canfield and George W. Doherty attend to the ticket and telegraph business. The nucleus of the

WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA

Was the original "Crosscut" from Corry to Brocton, and has been extended until it now reaches from Buffalo to Pittsburgh, via Brocton, Corry and Oil City. It was built through Dunkirk in 1882, and after the completion of the Nickel Plate occupied joint depots. We are sorry to add that the general passenger agent at Buffalo does not think their interests in Dunkirk will justify them in giving any assistance in the distribution of this work.

PROFESSIONAL.—The first permanent practitioner in Dunkirk was Dr. Ezra Williams, who came here from Utica, N. Y., about 1840. Drs. Day, Daniel Gould and Thomas Frame, and perhaps others, were here prior to 1850, and about that time Dr. J. T. Williams commenced practicing with his father in this place, graduating from Castleton (now Rutland) Medical College of Vermont in 1851. Dr. Williams continued in active practice here about 20 years, and has since been variously engaged, being at present one of the proprietors of the Dunkirk Printing Company. In 1852 Dr. H. M. T. Smith located in practice here and continued until he changed to the drug trade, having erected the building and established the business at 215 Center street. Dr. Irwin was surgeon here when the war began and went into the volunteer service. Dr. Matteson was prominent in practice here for 10 years prior to his death in 1867.

Dr. Henry Raymond Rogers was born in Maine in 1822; graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1851, and the next year located in practice here, which he still continues. This has been a century of progression, and especially so in the development of electrical phenomena. Dr. Rogers has not only kept pace with the march of science, but has presented some uncontrovertible arguments to prove that all physical phenomena, without an exception, are the mere transformation of the electrical energy. Dr. Rogers defines electricity as a fourth (or radiant) form of matter, and from it, with the magnetic atmosphere, comes light, heat, winds, sound, etc. The doctor's many carefully written articles on

these theories, as well as numerous papers upon medical subjects, has made him widely known as a scientific investigator. He is a fellow of the New York State Medical Society and member of the American Medical Association, also, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Samuel M. Smith was born in 1826 at Rensselaerville, Albany county, New York, and after five years of study, practicing with his preceptor and in a hospital in the meantime, he graduated from the Albany Medical (now a branch of Union College) in 1849. Dr. Smith practiced in Springfield, Mass., for several years, locating in Dunkirk in 1861. He has made a prominent record in his profession; is the pension examiner here, and for several terms officiated as president of the Chautauqua County Medical Society. The doctor has been and still is connected with Dunkirk's manufacturing interests, and has rendered the city efficient services as health officer and councilman.

Dr. Wm. J. Cronyn is a native of Canada, but has resided in New York from boyhood. He entered in the 30th Michigan Infantry in 1864, when but 15 years of age, and served till the close of the war. Dr. Cronyn graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1870; was surgeon in the navy from 1873 to 1876, and has since been practicing in Dunkirk. In 1876 and '77 Dr. Cronyn published the Dunkirk Semi-Weekly *Tribune*. He has been a member of the city council and board of education, secretary and treasurer of Chautauqua County Medical Society, and a member of the board of censors, state medical director, and prominent official in the G. A. R. The doctor's office and residence is corner of Fifth and Deer streets.

Dr. George E. Blackham was born in Jersey City, and graduated from the medical department of the Buffalo University in 1870. Dr. Blackham has been a scientific investigator in the microscopical field, is past president of the American Microscopical Society, a fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. For six years past he has made a specialty of the eye, ear, throat and nose. Dr. S. served as regimental hospital steward in the 187th New York.

Dr. D. G. Alling is a native of Norwalk, Ohio; studied the homœopathic theory, later graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was assistant surgeon in the 91st Regiment O. V. I. Dr. Alling located in Dunkirk in 1867, and for more than a decade was a merchant of this place, but for half a dozen years past has been strictly engaged in the homœopathic practice. The doctor is a member of the Western New York Homœopathic Society, and prominent in his profession.

Dr. Isabella H. Stanley is a native of England, and resident of Dunkirk since 1864. She began the study of medicine in 1879, and graduated from the medical department of the Buffalo University in 1883, having since been engaged in practice here. Dr. Stanley is the wife of the popular mail agent, C. S. Stanley, and has her office at No. 226 Center street. She has especially prepared herself for the treatment of women's and children's diseases, but also does a general practice.

Dr. F. S. Jackson is a native of Syracuse, N. Y., but resided in Dunkirk from early childhood. Dr. Jackson commenced the study of medicine about 1870, and after a thorough course graduated from the University of New York six years ago and located in this city, where he has since been in practice. His office is at No. 431 Deer street.

Dr. R. T. Rolph is a native of this county, and graduated from the Buffalo Medical College in 1873. He located in Dakota and practiced at Fargo for 11 years, returning to his native county in July of the present year. Dr. Rolph has a convenient and pleasant location at No. 301, corner Third street and Central avenue.

Dr. J. J. Sullivan was born at Batavia, N. Y., graduated from the Buffalo Medical College, and located in Dunkirk the early part of last year. Dr. Sullivan has convenient rooms at No. 309 Lion street, and has made a successful record for his short time in practice here.

Dr. I. W. Pond graduated at the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1870, having since been practicing in Pennsylvania and this state. He came to Dunkirk about seven years ago, and is at present located at No. 58 Lake street.

DENTAL PROFESSION.

Dentistry is comparatively a science of modern date, and the great importance of the teeth to health, comfort and beauty, is now very much more appreciated than it was at the beginning of the present century. It is doubtless a fact, that in consequence of plain diet and rough bread, (which furnished more of the phosphates than our present system of bolted fine flour), that the teeth of our ancestors were, as a rule, much less subject to decay than those of the present age. Be that as it may, we should make the best of what we have and preserve the natural teeth intact as long as possible, for no artificial set can be a *perfect* substitute. The best rule for preservation briefly given is the rigid enforcement of absolute cleanliness. Thoroughly rinse out the mouth upon rising and retiring and every time after eating. The quill pick, a good brush and equal quantities of prepared chalk and powdered orris root are also good adjuncts, being careful to always reach every part of each tooth. For tartar, irregularity, decay, or other special conditions, consult a competent dentist. Do not neglect the teeth till they ache, and always have a tooth filled if it can be saved. It is a good plan to have a dentist examine the mouth once or twice each year, as prompt treatment saves much trouble and expense.

Dr. Byron Rathbun is a native of Pennsylvania, and began the study of dentistry 37 years ago. Four years later he commenced practice, and has now been for 28 years at his present location, No. 215 Center street. He is the oldest dentist in the city and has a well earned reputation in the profession. His office is fully equipped with modern appliances. Dr. Rathbun has filled various local offices, and is at present an influential member of the city council.

Dr. H. J. Howe was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., and began the practice of dentistry in Delaware county in 1862, 20 years since removing to Dunkirk, where he has continued in practice and the sale of musical instruments. Dr. Howe has been especially successful in his administra-

tions of nitrous oxide; runs his dental engine with a water motor, and has several unique patents of his own invention which he uses in practice at No. 29 East Third street.

Dr. Edward H. Emerson was born in England, came to America in childhood, graduated from the Canadian Dental College of Toronto, Ont., and has been in practice for 20 years, the last 12 years in Dunkirk. He has convenient office and residence rooms at 132 Center street, where he attends to all departments of dentistry.

Dr. A. A. Stone is a native of Cattaraugus county, and has been 27 years in dental practice at Sinclairville, having opened a branch office here in February, 1884, over the Lake Shore National Bank. Dr. Stone spends Monday and Thursday of each week in the Dunkirk office.

ATTORNEYS, JUSTICES, ETC.

Charles D. Murray was born in Guilford, Chenango county, May, 1831, removing in childhood to Cattaraugus county. In 1850 he went to California where he remained till 1855, engaged in shipping to Oregon and other places, making two trips to Australia in the meantime. Returning to Hinsdale, N. Y., he engaged extensively in lumbering, but the panic of '57 carried away all his property; and later, while route agent on the Erie Railroad in the mail service, having some leisure each day he entered the office of Reynolds & Brundage, in Hornellsville, as a student at law. In 1861 he was admitted to the Supreme Court of this state, commenced practicing at Hinsdale and remained there till August, 1864, when he came to Dunkirk, where he has since remained and has obtained an extensive practice.

Holt & Holt.—Dunkirk not being a county-seat, it does not present a very inviting field for the young attorney, but some of the older heads by steady industry have acquired a good country practice, which they hold in spite of more convenient counsellors. Among this number *Walter W. Holt* stands prominent. He is a native of Otsego county, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1859, a few years later locating in Dunkirk, where he has since continued in practice. Mr. Holt was city counsellor for some years, but in 1882 resigned in favor of his son, *Walter D.*, who is noticed in city matters.

F. S. Edwards was born in Connecticut in 1815, but has resided in New York from infancy. He was educated at Hamilton College, admitted to the bar in 1840, practicing for 10 years at Albany prior to removing to this vicinity in 1851. He was elected special county judge, and in 1854 resigned that position for an election to congress. Judge Edwards has held various other official positions. and has now been for 24 years in practice at Dunkirk. His office is at No. 300 Central avenue.

Stearns & Kinsley.—*L. F. Stearns* is a native of this county, attended Forestville Academy, was admitted to the bar in 1882 and at once located in Dunkirk, where he has since been in practice. *W. L. Kinsley* was born at Angola, Erie county; attended Forestville Academy and Hamilton College, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. He joined Mr. Stearns in May,

1885, and the firm have good rooms and a handsome library at 221 Center street. Mr. Stearns was elected district attorney in 1886.

Whitman Clark is a native of Erie county, N. Y., and came to Dunkirk in May, 1870. Mr. Clark is a millwright by trade, and deals in "Perfection Water Wheels" and all kinds of machinery, engines and boilers, as well as a full line of "Page's Belting." Mr. Clark was elected justice of the peace in March, 1887, commencing the duties of the office the present year, and still continues the sale of machinery as before. His office is at 309 Lion street.

A. Holstein is a native of Cassel, Germany, and a graduate of a polytechnic institute. He came to America in 1847, and five years later located in Dunkirk. Mr. Holstein was elected on the school board in 1867, was re-elected in 1881, and has since continued on the board, being the present secretary. He was elected justice in 1876, having, with the present year, entered upon his fourth four-year term.

The Police Justice officiates for the town as well as the city. There are two police constables elected and three or more additional appointed. Justice O. M. Hiller came to Dunkirk from Genesee county in 1852; was for a dozen years in the employ of the Erie Railroad, served a similar term as deputy sheriff, was elected as police justice in 1874 and '76, chosen in 1885 to fill out an unexpired term and re-elected in 1887.

The Tax Receiver also officiates for the town as well as the city. The tax collected for the city annually is about \$65,000, exclusive of sewer assessments, water rents, etc., on assessed valuation of \$1,650,839. John C. Platte was reared in this city, and was in the mail service for 15 years prior to his election as receiver last spring. Jacob P. Groesch, his deputy, is a native of Dunkirk.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

C. E. Hequembourg is a native of Dunkirk, and has been engaged in business of civil engineer for 20 years past. He was an early oil operator in the Bradford district, and was one of the organizers of the Bradford Natural Gas and Heating Company in 1878, the first corporation of the kind in the country, and has continuously been its president. Mr. Hequembourg built the Dunkirk Water Works in 1871 and '72, and in 1873-4 built the Hyde Park and Lake Water Works of Chicago. He has served our city as engineer, and is president of the Commercial Association. Office in Hequembourg block, Central avenue.

Walter Scott is a Philadelphian, was chief engineer for the Warren & Jefferson Railroad, and also engineer of the construction company that built the D., A. V. & P. road; subsequently he was chief engineer in the building of the B., P. & W. Railroad. Mr. Scott served Dunkirk as city engineer for ten years, and is now officiating as United States inspector for the harbor improvements at Dunkirk. Mr. S. has a well filled library and convenient office rooms at 643 Central avenue.

George M. Newton, engineer and real estate agent. (See City Government, page 14.)

REAL ESTATE, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

WM. BOOKSTAVER'S REAL ESTATE INTERESTS.

In any live city there must needs be real estate transactions, and, perhaps, no man in the city is better prepared to do full justice to this business than Wm. Bookstaver. For 33 years past his interests have been here, and he has carefully studied the situation. His firm belief in the ultimate successful development of this city has been more fully confirmed in the present decade, and Mr. Bookstaver has not hesitated to invest his means in city property. Educated in law and admitted to the bar in 1858, Mr. B. has given his preference to the handling of real estate, and for 25 years past has been principally engaged in that interest, so that he has had abundance of time to fully understand the real values in both city and county. He owns an hundred acre tract just inside the corporation limits and blocks in various parts of the city suitable for manufacturing purposes, and ranging in size from 5 to 15 acres each. He has 25 dwelling houses and good residence or business lots in every ward of the city, any of which, for purposes of improvement, will be sold on easy terms, and as every indication points to a continued, if not rapid, increase in the development of this place, now is a propitious time for investment. Mr. Bookstaver's 13 years continuance as county supervisor, appointment as chairman of the prison commission, and almost unanimous election to his second term as mayor, are evidences of the high estimation in which he is held by our people, and a guarantee of his honorable dealings.

J. H. VAN BUREN & SON.

Henry B. Van Buren, who located in Dunkirk in 1825, was one of the pioneer merchants of this place, and his son, James H. Van Buren, who was born here in 1831, is the oldest insurance agent in the city, having now been for a quarter of a century engaged in the business and having the agency for over twenty reliable companies, the gross assets of which foot up over One Hundred Millions of dollars. We will give only the names of a few of the most prominent, which is a sufficient guarantee that any interest of Dunkirk, however large, can be fully covered by the various companies of this agency. The leaders are: Home, of New York; Hartford, of Connecticut; the Imperial and Royal, of England; the Franklin, of Philadelphia, and others quite as important.

The insurance business is peculiar in many respects, and one important feature is that the busy business man has not always the time or means at hand to examine into the merits or reliability of the different companies. He can and should fully know the reputation and candor of the local agent, and when satisfied that he is dealing with an agency that would not countenance unreliable ventures, he has only to indicate the amount of insurance which he desires to carry and the trustworthy agent will look after every other detail, as it is to his interest to protect his customer as well as to secure his company against unnatural loss. Mr. Van Buren's methods of doing business are so well known by the citizens of Dunkirk as to need no further comment from us. In life insurance he writes for the Northwestern Mutual, of Milwaukee, a successful and well established company.

J. Lyman Van Buren accepted a partnership with his father in April last, thereby adding the vigor of youth to the experience of age in the business. The firm have rooms at 219 Center street, where, in addition to local business, they conduct the general agency for the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company for the state of New York.

SAMUEL J. GIFFORD'S AGENCY.

An insurance business was established in Dunkirk about 1850 by the late Otis Stillman, which continued in active operation for more than 35 years. S. J. Gifford has been for several years engaged as an insurance agent, and after the death of Mr. Stillman, in 1887, bought out the business of Stillman & Co., which makes this succession the oldest insurance agency in Dunkirk. Mr. Gifford does not claim to have the largest number of companies, but represents a number of the most reliable underwriters in the world, viz.: The *Ætna*, *Phoenix* and *Orient*, of Hartford; the *Continental*, of New York; the *Liverpool and London and Globe*, and *Lancashire*, of England; the *Firemen's Fund and Union*, of California. He carries the agency of the *Mutual Life Insurance Company*, of New York, the assets of which now foot up to the stupendous sum of over 120 millions of dollars. The affairs of the company are conducted upon a very economical basis, and some of the most desirable forms of policies are issued, among which the 20 year distribution investment policy is perhaps one of the most popular features.

A large majority of the ablest men of our day are strong advocates and patrons of life insurance, so that it has become superfluous to present arguments in favor of this important precautionary measure of life, as every prudent and unselfish husband or father acknowledges the undoubted claims of those dependent upon him for protection. It becomes then only a question of the best company for economy and reliability. Mr. Gifford can conscientiously recommend the *Mutual Life*, of New York, as unexcelled in both these respects. Mr. G. is a native of Ashtabula, Ohio, and has been a resident of Dunkirk since 1854. In addition to insurance he does a real estate commission business.

WM. ZIMMERMANN—INSURANCE AND OCEAN PASSAGE.

William Zimmermann is a native of Bavaria, Germany; came to Dunkirk in 1851, and for over 20 years past has conducted an insurance agency. He represents a number of leading companies, and in this respect we are pleased to say that Dunkirk has such efficient fire protection that our city has no trouble in securing the best fire insurance companies in the world. Mr. Zimmermann also makes a specialty of selling ocean passage tickets and foreign exchange. He represents the *Hamburg*, *Bremen*, *Red Star* and *Inman* lines of steamships, and in all his dealings has the entire confidence of our people. Mr. Zimmermann has served as mayor of the city, and is a member of the present Board of Education.

CHAS. H. HARRIS—INSURANCE, ETC.

Born in New Market, N. H., Charles H. Harris has been a resident of Dunkirk from childhood. He was for several years employe and agent of the *American Express Company*, and in 1875 began the insurance business.

Mr. Harris represents the Sun Fire Office, of London; Fire Association, of Philadelphia; New Hampshire; American and Liberty, of New York; and writes for the well known Travelers' Life and Accident Association, of Hartford, Conn. Recently Mr. Harris has added real estate transactions, and will buy and sell on commission all kinds of property and attend to rents, collections, etc.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The Leading Industries of the City.

It is eminently proper in a descriptive review of this character that the men or corporations who have really *done something*, who have ventured their time and means to the establishment of industrial works, and liberally dispensed their money in our midst for the construction of buildings, salary to employes and purchase of material, should have a deserving mention in these pages. Such institutions risk large sums of money in buildings and machinery, surrounded by inflammable materials, and it is but fair that they should receive good percentages as a reward for their great risks, heavy outlay of capital and business tact required in their operation. As these industries use up the raw materials of the country at remunerative prices and dispense large amounts in weekly wages, which revert to the tills of our merchants and mechanics, the municipality can well afford to give them liberal inducements in the way of exemption from taxation or other subsidies. On thriving manufacturing industries the growth and continued prosperity of our city largely depends, and those who are working for its upbuilding should receive due credit.

It is despicable for any citizen to speak against his own city, and to say regarding any enterprise to further its advancement, "Oh, its no use; you never can make anything out of this place." We are glad to note that there are very few here of this class, and those who feel so should move out and give place to others who are able to "see the day-star of future greatness arising.

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

DUNKIRK'S LARGEST MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT.

When, in 1850, the late H. G. Brooks came to Dunkirk the possibilities of both the man and the town were as yet untried and undeveloped. As the town grew in numbers and importance the man kept pace with it and identified his interests here. Rising rapidly from engineer, through the grades of shop foreman, to master mechanic, and thence to division superintendent and superintendent of motive power on the Erie road, he, while in the latter position, was confronted in October, 1869, with an order from the president of the road to permanently close up the shops at Dunkirk. Hardly an hour's thought was necessary to conceive a plan to avert this stunning blow to the interests of Dunkirk, and a proposition was at once made by Mr. B. to lease the shops and go into the building of locomotives.

He assumed the presidency and superintendency of the new company, and the work was at once commenced. The capacity of the enterprise in its infancy was but one locomotive per month, but under the wise direction of its founder it had increased to six per month in 1872. The financial crisis of '73 caused a great depression in business, and it was a half dozen years before the reaction fully set in. When business revived Mr. Brooks arranged to increase the output, and in 1882 over 200 locomotives were completed, and each succeeding year additions have been made in tools, machinery and buildings, with every needed device to simplify and lessen the cost of production in order to compete with older companies.

In 1883 the works purchased the plant from the Erie Railway Company. The grounds have an area of nearly 20 acres, and with its constant additions and improvements in buildings and machinery has now attained a capacity of 250 engines per year. The superb office buildings were erected about five years ago; have handsome and elaborately fitted apartments for the principal officers on the ground floor; a large fire-proof vault and convenient desks for about 15 clerks and book-keepers. The second floor is used for draughting rooms, where several mechanical engineers are employed, and the third story is fully furnished, with seats, library, etc., as a school-room for apprentices.

Several years since Mr. Brooks organized this technical school for apprentices, where a thorough knowledge of theories can be obtained to fully prepare them for practical application in the shops. The room will accommodate 60 or more students; has every needed appliance for successful teaching of the mechanical arts, and is in charge of competent instructors.

The Brooks works have, in addition to their acres of ponderous machinery, a 150 incandescent and 60 arc electric light plant, with their intricate connections and subtile agencies to be looked after.

Did our space permit we should be glad to go into the minute details of this institution with which Dunkirk's prosperity is inseparable, but as it has hundreds of machines and nearly 1,000 men in its employ it is entirely impracticable for us to attempt minutiae in detail. Suffice to say that it has a thorough system of railroad and truck tracks, ponderous machines for handling its numerous heavy pieces of castings, boilers, etc.; melting furnaces for copper, which appear to be as hot as hades; furnaces where tons of wrought iron scrap are daily heated for forging purposes; steam hammers which come with crushing blows of 30 to 50 tons; steam riveting machines in the boiler department, and everything necessary to handle a single part or the complete 70-ton engine. Every piece is made from an exact templet and can be duplicated by sending its description and the number of the engine to which it belonged. The pay-roll for employes foots up to the princely sum of \$12,000 per week, and the annual output of the plant is about \$2,500,000, and the excellency of these engines is surpassed by no other works in the United States. There are many other features of interest worthy of mention regarding this thriving industry, but the above brief detail will give our readers a slight idea of these important works which send their manufacture to all sections of the country and contribute very largely to Dunkirk's continued prosperity.

The officers of the Brooks Locomotive Works are: Edward Nichols, president; M. L. Hinman, vice president and treasurer; T. M. Hequem-bourg, secretary; David Russell, assistant superintendent; R. J. Gross, agent.

MARTIN ANTI-FIRE CAR HEATER COMPANY.

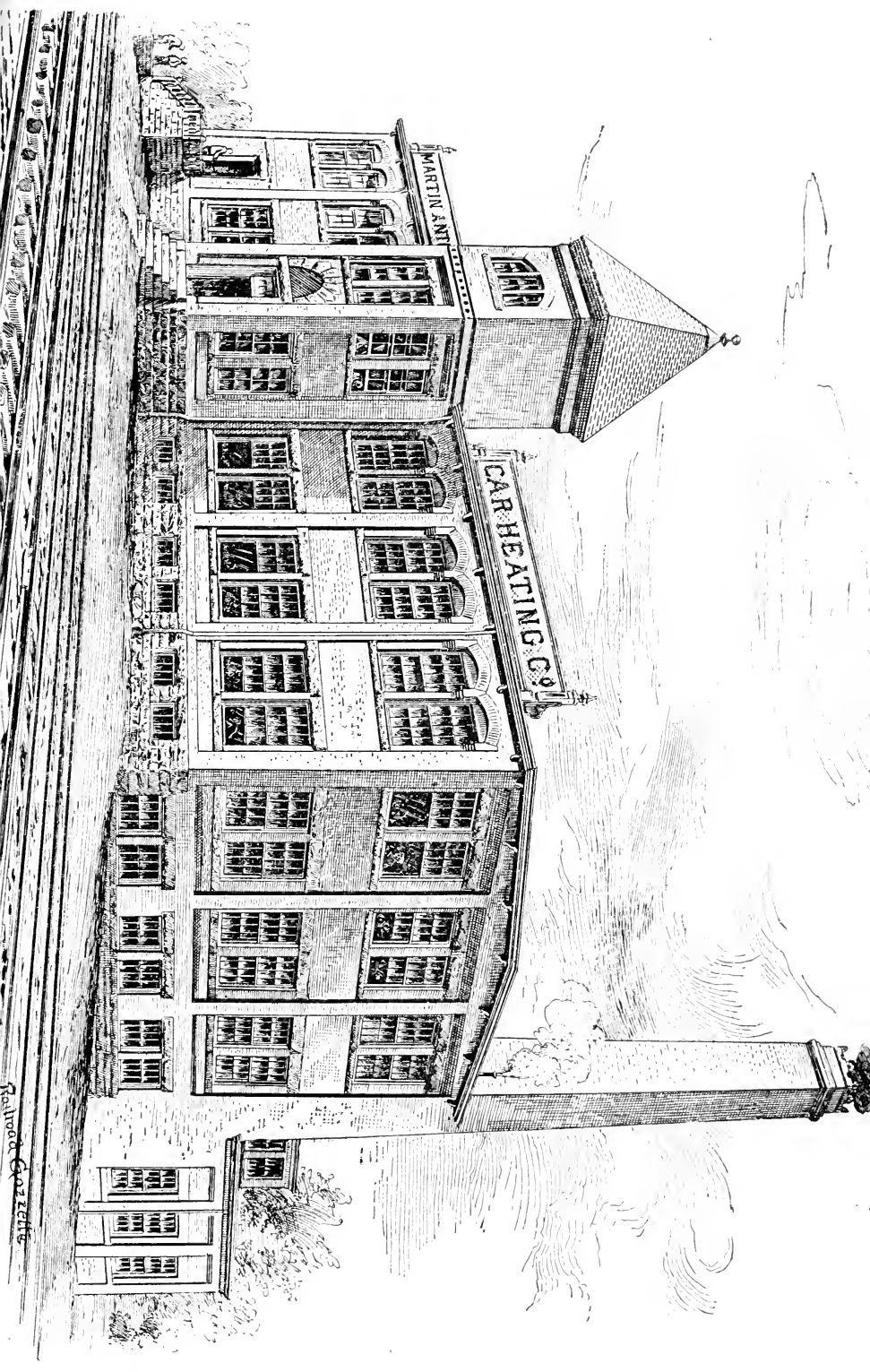
A RAPIDLY GROWING MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISE.

Among the most important industrial enterprises of this place, and one which is destined to exert a wide influence for good over the entire railroad world, is the Martin Anti-Fire Car Heater Company, which has solved the problem of heating cars at the minimum cost and with absolute exemption from danger by fire. The frequent cremations, burning alive of passengers imprisoned in wrecks, and destruction of valuable property from fires caused by stoves in railway cars, have long been a subject for animated discussion and worthy of inventive genius. To William Martin, of this city, who sought out, invented and developed the first practical plan, and to his associates who have assisted in putting it before an investigating public, are due the gratitude of all passengers traveling on lines using this system, for the safety and convenience afforded by its use. In order to give the readers of this sketch an accurate idea of the incipency and present importance of an institution, the paramount idea of which is the saving of life, coupled with convenience and economy, we will begin by a brief mention of the inventor and president of the enterprise.

William Martin is a native of England, was brought to America in childhood and in youth learned the machinists trade. In early manhood he was foreman of a New England woolen mill, and from thence engaged in theological study, and came to the charge of the First M. E. Church of Dunkirk in 1871. Ten years later an animated discussion arose regarding a plan of safety heating for cars, and Mr. Martin resolved to solve the problem. He devised the plan, had a model made in Erie, and induced the officials of the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburgh Railroad to give the system a trial. Even in its experimental stage it worked well, and in May, 1882, while patents were pending, Frank E. Shaw, of Sinclairville, this county, and Charles A. Clute, assistant superintendent of the D., A. V. & P. R. R., joined Mr. Martin in forming a stock company with authorized capital of \$200,000 for the prosecution of the business.

Mr. Shaw had had a wide business experience with the public in this section of country and for several years on the Pacific coast. He brought with him a valuable experience for perfecting and conducting the affairs of the company. Its rapid development to the present time being largely due to his good tact and business sagacity. He officiates as vice president, and has, with Mr. Martin, an equal supervision of the business management. Charles A. Clute officiates as secretary and treasurer of the company. He is an Ohioan, and for 16 years past has been a railroad official in this state and Pennsylvania. R. B. Owen is the efficient general agent, looking after that department of the business.

This system of heating was put on the "Bee Line" in May, 1884, and G. M. Beach, the general manager of that company, in a letter to Thomas Russell, chairman of the board of railroad commissioners for Massachusetts, after



two years trial, says: "Our experience shows there is but very little trouble in operating the device, and absolutely no danger whatever, and, moreover, perfect safety from fire in the event of derailment of train. * * * We believe this principle of heating coaches to be the correct one and would be glad were all our passenger cars heated by that method." The additional steam required is scarcely perceptible, the pressure used very low, and the escape so complete in case of accident as to obviate all danger from scalding by steam. The attachment is as easily made as the present steam brakes, and the heat of every car is entirely under control of the porter. The entire Vanderbilt system of railroads is now being fitted with this valuable invention, and several other important transportation lines already have it in use. It has stood the test of a thorough investigation for over six years, and its future wide spread development is now fully assured.

During the present year the Martin Anti-Fire Heating Company have erected a handsome brick structure adjoining the Lake Shore tracks at the corner of Third and Dove streets, of which we give a full page illustration herewith. Capt. E. A. Curtis, of Fredonia, was the architect, and W. S. Cross, a life-long resident of Dunkirk, its builder. The arrangement for light is superb by day or by night. D. A. Barnes, of Syracuse, N. Y., who learned the machinists trade in his native city, having since been in the employ of Struthers, Wells & Co., of Warren, and the J. T. Noye Manufacturing Co., of Buffalo, came here to superintend the fitting of machinery in the new works, and continues as foreman of the shops. The structure is 50x115 feet, three stories high and front finish containing tower for elevator. An L 40x40 and smith shop 20x30 are adjacent. An iron foundry 40x80 has recently been added, and a large addition to the brass foundry just completed. The consumption of brass is now about a ton per day, and with the present rate of increase will doubtless continue to advance in magnitude. These works are illuminated at night by a 75 light incandescent dynamo of their own, and the power for the entire plant furnished by an 80 horse boiler, made by the Dunkirk Engineering Company. A 30 horse automatic engine, the patent of F. B. Rice, of this city, runs the machinery at a 280-revolution speed per minute as noiselessly as a sewing machine, and is in charge of a competent engineer. W. E. Candee, of Erie county, N. Y., an old resident of Dunkirk, officiates as office manager.

Mr. Martin obtained his first patent in November, 1880, and has since taken out seven or eight additional patents to secure his inventions. The system is now in operation on about 1,500 engines and cars, the output of 1888, showing a business of over \$500,000, and the indications are that the coming year will nearly double this record. Some 75 hands are now employed, and with the recent addition to the works several more will be needed.

Had we the space to spare we might well use another page in the details of this institution, but we have said enough to partially indicate its importance and sufficient to illustrate the fact that Dunkirk has every facility for successful manufacture when such institutions are under the management of competent and industrious officers, and as we have a number of other industrial enterprises to review shall have to refer the interested

railroad officials to the handsomely illustrated catalogue of this concern for minute information in detail.

DUNKIRK ENGINEERING COMPANY.

ENGINES, BOILERS AND GENERAL MACHINERY.

For about 20 years the block bounded by Lion, Griswold, Wright and Ruggles streets was occupied by the well known Dunkirk Iron Works, and during most of that period was the scene of an active business in the manufacture of engines, boilers and other products of a general foundry and machine works. The death of some of the owners, and other causes, combined in the last few years to suspend the operations of the establishment, and it passed from the hands of its former owners. In April, 1888, the new company purchased the real estate, machinery, patterns and tools, and to the plant they have added new machines and appliances for conducting their business in accordance with modern mechanical standards. The members of the new firm are: Edward Nichols, president of the Brooks Locomotive Works; Charles J. Carney, well known in Dunkirk and vicinity as a mechanical engineer; and Charles F. White, who came here from Missouri to enter the partnership. In the few months that have elapsed between the organization of the firm and the present writing necessarily a large share of their energies have been absorbed in getting the foundry, boiler making, smithing, pattern making, wood working and machine departments in first-class working order. Yet, withal, the new business obtained has been such as to promise well for the future, and an inspection of the works show several interesting machines in course of construction which it is believed will find ready fields among manufacturers. Among these are a series of machines especially designed for testing cast iron. The methods used are calculated to enable foundry men to practically find out the qualities of the irons they have offered to them, and the machines used were first brought out by Mr. W. J. Keep, whose experiments on cast irons have attracted such wide spread notice. The company is also developing machines of new design—general testing of structural materials. Another machine worthy of note is a heavy planer for boiler and ship plates, designed to plane any length of plate at any desired angle. This machine has been very successful, yet a new design is in the draughting office which it is believed will excel the older form.

About 50 skilled mechanics now find employment with the Dunkirk Engineering Company, and with the natural increase from establishment, and the growth of industrial matters in the city, the capacity will doubtless soon be extended. Institutions of this character, which furnish the conveniences for promptly fitting manufacturing establishments with motor power or other needed appliances, tend to encourage the development of industrial enterprises and assist in forming a permanent foundation for the manufacturing success of Dunkirk.

MULHOLLAND SPRING COMPANY.

THE MULHOLLAND SPRINGS, BODIES AND GEARS.

As remarked at the outset of this department our manufacturing industries are of vital importance to the city, and the above institution has

contributed a fair share towards the general success of Dunkirk as a manufacturing center. The Mulholland Spring is the patent of Richard Mulholland, and has gained an enviable reputation throughout the country. It is made on the torsion principle, combined with the leaf half elliptic springs, and with its accompanying gearing is said to make the easiest riding and most perfect vehicle for general purposes ever invented. This device does away with side-bars, side-springs, etc., allowing the vehicle to turn short and placing the weight directly over the axles.

Richard Mulholland has been in the carriage trade for 18 years, and after this important invention his brother P. J. and George P. Isham, well known business men of the place, joined him in forming the above company in 1881. The original premises on Railway avenue were burned out in June, 1886, and the firm erected their handsome three story brick structure on Buffalo street shortly afterwards. This structure is 60 x 100 feet, and the brick blacksmith shop in the rear is 40 x 60, the whole replete with the latest labor-saving machinery so that 30 to 50 hands are able to turn out more than 100 men would do with old style fittings. The establishment has the patent automatic sprinkler system, giving thorough fire protection.

George S. Mack, the foreman of the shops, is a native of Madison county; six years here and has had 28 years experience in carriage work.

The bodies are made of select materials and are shipped "in the white." The gears are made of choice hickory, ironed and put together in the best manner, the springs being of fine crucible steel. Several styles of bodies for phaetons, buggies, etc., are turned out. The meritorious work sent out by the Mulholland Spring Company has given it a wide reputation, and its success is additional evidence that wood and iron working establishments, when properly conducted, have in Dunkirk the elements for remunerative manufacturing.

The works are run by a Rice automatic twenty-five horse power engine, and the boiler was made by the Dunkirk Iron Works, thus demonstrating the independence of this place in fitting machinery for her manufacturing establishments. The Mulholland factory is on Buffalo street, convenient to both the trunk line freight depots and with good facilities for shipping by way of any of our five lines of railway.

DUNKIRK BASKET MACHINE CO.

THOMAS FLESHER, AGENT.

At No. 64 East Front street, in an unostentatious building, can be found a well fitted shop especially designed for the production of basket-making machinery. Thomas Flesher, agent, is an Englishman, and learned the machinists trade in his native land. He came to Dunkirk in 1852, and for several years worked in the repair shops of the Erie railroad. In 1861 Mr. Flesher started a repair machine shop at his present stand, and for a dozen years past has confined its operations principally to the manufacture of basket cutting devices. The lands along this lake shore are especially productive of grapes, and many thousands of baskets of luscious fruit are packed and shipped during the harvesting season. To fill this demand basket factories have been started in many places, and it is the special

province of this establishment to furnish the machines required by those engaged in this industry

Right here we may remark that thousands of baskets are used in the immediate vicinity of Dunkirk, and there is every reason why an institution for that class of manufacture should succeed if properly conducted in this growing city. Who will start the enterprise?

WHOLESALE SUPPLIES, PLUMBERS' AND STEAM HEATING WORK.

E. C. PERRY & CO.,

GAS WORKS — WHOLESALE PLUMBERS', GAS AND STEAM FITTERS' SUPPLIES.

The business now owned by E. C. Perry & Co. was established over 20 years ago by McDougall & Avery and purchased by the present firm in 1881. The Gas Works have long been an important adjunct of our city, and under the present management a good light is furnished at comparatively low rates. One of the most important features in the trade of the firm at present is the wholesale business in wrought iron pipe; cast, wrought and malleable fittings; brass goods for water, steam or gas; range boilers, water-closets, copper bath tubs, marble slabs, plumbers' earthenware, pumps, sinks, lead pipe, rubber hose, gas fixtures, sewer pipe, fire-brick, and, in short, a full line of gas, plumbers' and steam fitters' tools and supplies.

Mr. Perry is a native of Toledo, Ohio, but residing in Dunkirk for several years past, and is known as a thoroughly practical and wide-awake business man, and the operations of the firm are constantly widening, now extending out for a couple of hundred miles and bringing trade to Dunkirk from several adjacent states. The firm is sales agent for the U. S. Fire Clay Co., and keeps on hand a large assortment of sewer pipe, fire-brick and clay, chimney pipe and tops. This firm issues a handsome catalogue containing a complete list of its wares, which can be secured on application.

HARELL STEAM HEATING CO.,

STEAM HEATING APPARATUS, VENTILATING, PLUMBING, ETC.

An institution of no small importance to Dunkirk is the Harell Steam Heating Co., adjoining the Opera House block. The specialty is a steel plate tubular boiler, patented by R. Harell in 1883. These boilers are made in a great variety of styles and sizes and are adapted for warming all classes of buildings. This enterprise, which was started in Dunkirk but three years ago, has met with rapidly increasing popularity, and now sends its goods for hundreds of miles around. The citizens of Dunkirk have shown a fair appreciation of the industry, as more than 60 buildings are now fitted with this mode of heating. The system is adapted to the capacity of an ordinary residence or to the largest manufacturing establishment, a number of our leading factories being fitted with this system of heating. Richard Harell, the patentee of this heater and general manager of the company, is a native of Preston, England, residing in New Jersey for many years prior to his removal to Dunkirk. In addition to the Harell heating business the company furnish all kinds of sanitary fittings and do general plumbing.

DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH

ALEX. MANN,

PLUMBING AND SUPPLIES, NO. 27 EAST THIRD STREET.

Alex. Mann is a native of Buffalo, and learned the plumber's trade in that city. He came to Dunkirk in 1881, and for five years worked with E. C. Perry & Co. in charge of gas fitting and plumbing work. In 1886 Mr. Mann opened out his present business of general plumbing, gas fitting and steam fitting, having recently moved from No. 31 East Third to more commodious rooms at No. 27 East Third street. By his good workmanship and steady industry Mr. Mann has built up for himself a good trade. He keeps on hand a full line of plumbers' supplies and gives prompt attention to all business in that line.

WOOD MANUFACTURING AND LUMBER INTERESTS.

BARBER, SCULLY & CO.

WHOLESALE LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, ETC.

The firm conducting the largest wood-working interest, and one which contributes in a marked degree to the prosperity and development of this city, is the above. This extensive lumber manufacturing firm was established 21 years ago by David Wright, who sold out to Barber, Scully & Co. in 1886. The present proprietors have had a wide experience in lumber manufacturing, and since the above plant came into their possession have thoroughly overhauled it and added many hundreds of dollars worth of approved modern machinery. The plant covers a considerable portion of the four blocks cornering at Eagle and Front streets, the docks extending out several hundred feet into the bay. The new firm have made a number of important additions to the buildings, erecting two Curran & Wolf patent dry houses, 17 x 80 feet in dimensions, and a convenient boiler and fuel house. Covering five or six acres of area adjacent to the water's edge, with convenient docks and ample buildings and machinery, this firm has excellent advantages for doing both a wholesale and retail business, and handle about twelve million feet of lumber annually in their various departments of trade. The machinery is all that could be desired, and for labor-saving devices is seldom excelled. The power is furnished by two large boilers, which were manufactured by the Dunkirk Iron Works, and the entire machinery is run by a magnificent Buckeye engine of 250 horse power, one of the finest in the country. Something of the magnitude of this institution may be obtained when it is known that the average daily shipments comprise about 300 doors, 300 windows, 200 pairs of outside blinds, and 75 sets of inside blinds. The lumber and manufactured work from this firm is shipped to nearly all of the eastern, middle and southern states, their facilities enabling them to successfully compete as far south as Georgia. The firm does an extensive local trade in Dunkirk and surrounding towns, directly supply houses in Philadelphia, Washington and other eastern cities, and employ in their various departments about 160 hands. The benefits of such an industry to Dunkirk's prosperity cannot well be over estimated, and Barber, Scully & Co. are deserving of a lasting gratitude

from the citizens of this place for their extensive disbursements of funds and the important part which this enterprise plays in the prosperity of our city.

M. J. O'DONNELL & CO.

SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, DRESSED LUMBER, ETC.

Among the leading industrial enterprises of Dunkirk is the planing mill of M. J. O'Donnell & Co., which was founded in 1867 by T. O'Donnell & Sons. In 1880 the present site, which had formerly been occupied by T. R. Colman as a machine shop, was purchased and the firm style changed to O'Donnell Brothers. The death of J. F. O'Donnell caused other changes. E. Isham, T. H. Morian and Dr. S. M. Smith becoming partners, the latter still remaining with M. J. O'Donnell in the business. The trade of the firm has steadily increased, extending for a radius of a hundred miles or more. The buildings were destroyed by fire in 1883, and have since been replaced by more commodious structures and furnished with every needed mechanical device. The firm annually requires about 1,500,000 feet of lumber and gives steady employment to a large number of hands in its various lines of manufacture. Mr. O'Donnell, the managing partner, is a native of Ireland, reared in Buffalo, and for more than 20 years has been a resident of Dunkirk. He has, by the exercise of a commendable display of energy and correct business methods, succeeded in building up this enterprise to rank among the leading industries of the place and add its share towards making Dunkirk a manufacturing center, as it is a recognized fact that many medium sized industries gives more permanence to a city than a single institution employing a greater number of hands than all the others combined. Dr. S. M. Smith, the silent partner, is noticed in our professional pages and is recognized as a public spirited citizen.

J. MADIGAN & CO.,

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, WOOD, ETC., 408 BUFFALO STREET.

John Madigan is the oldest lumber dealer in this city, he having commenced the trade over 30 years ago, and for many years conducted a planing mill. In 1868 Michael Madigan, a brother of the above, was added to the firm, since which time the style has been J. Madigan & Co. At present the operations of the firm is confined principally to handling the products from the mills of Western New York and Northwestern Pennsylvania, in which the transactions amount to about two million feet annually. A large share of this is used in furnishing the contractors of Dunkirk and its vicinity. They also handle lath, shingles, etc., having a well established trade. John Madigan has been a member of the Water Board ever since its creation in 1871, and has been prominent in city affairs. Michael Madigan is a present member of the School Board, and both members of the firm so well known in Dunkirk as to need no further comment from us.

DUNKIRK BARREL FACTORY.

GENERAL COOPERAGE—T. J. WERNER, PROPRIETOR.

The Dunkirk Barrel Factory is located in a convenient structure at the corner of Second and Elk streets, and its products are a great convenience

to the dairymen, brewers, fish houses and fruit shippers of this section. Mr. Werner was reared in the trade, having been for 16 years past in the business. He has steam power and all the necessary machines and attachments for turning out a fish kit, wash tub or a thousand barrel tank. A number of hands find steady employment here, and the enterprise has a well established reputation and patronage, not only in Dunkirk but for many miles around.

DUNKIRK HANDLE FACTORY.

SHORT HANDLE WORK — MILLS & SEARS, PROPRIETORS.

The above enterprise is yet in its infancy, having been added to our city since the compilation of this sketch began. The proprietors are both from Ashtabula county, Ohio, and skilled in wood-working. Small manufacturing industries each add their mite to the prosperity of the city, and this comes in a desirable line — that of turning hickory, oak and ash into short handles for all kinds of tools. The new firm have already made quite a start in the business and are prepared to fill orders or to purchase desirable timber. Factory at the corner of Ruggles and Talcott streets.

SHIRT MANUFACTURING AND LAUNDRY WORK.

THE DUNKIRK SHIRT COMPANY.

AN INDUSTRY GIVING PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT TO WOMEN.

An institution of great importance to our city, from the fact that it gives profitable employment to the sewing women of the place, is that of the Dunkirk Shirt Company. The industry was started five years since by A. Williams and W. H. Cromwell with 24 machines. In 1885 Mr. Williams bought out his partner, and has from time to time increased the capacity until 92 machines are now in use and more than 100 ladies find employment here at remunerative figures, while considerable work is sent to the homes, and a large additional force required in the steam laundry in consequence of the laundried work sent out by this company. The second and third floors are used at Nos. 203, 205 and 207 Center street, and, from present increase in business, additional space will doubtless soon be required. The specialty is the "Cromwell" dress shirt, which, from its many points of excellency, has gained a foothold in the face of eastern manufactories, and has a wide sale over the New England, Middle and Western States. The "Dunkirk" shirt, also made by Mr. Williams, and a line of boys' and youths' shirts are meeting with popular favor and fast establishing a reputation. The "Cromwell" is made of Wamsuta muslin and the "Dunkirk" from Dwight Anchor muslin, from 250 to 300 dozens per week of these goods being turned out. To some of our readers it may be of interest to know that 10,000 yards are required for a week's supply, the cutter's knife following his pattern through 48 thicknesses at one time, and every facility for rapid and perfect work being secured. With the cutters, book-keeper, etc., Mr. Williams employs several men, but to his female help alone about \$400 is weekly dispensed for wages, thus bringing material as-

sistance to very many families in this city. It is the aim of the proprietor to use standard goods, pay remunerative prices and secure competent help. The aggregation of intelligent and winsome faces to be seen in his operating rooms show a marked contrast from the pinched and wearied looks of the average New England factory girl. Notwithstanding the fact that the employes of the Dunkirk Shirt Company receive remunerative wages, and that general competition is sharp, the proprietor has made an undoubted success of what appeared at the start to be a rather doubtful enterprise, and by his business tact has demonstrated the feasibility of a general manufacturing development in Dunkirk, thereby materially aiding in the upbuilding of the place.

Mr. Williams is a native of Genesee county, N. Y.; served an apprenticeship in the dry goods trade at Fredonia; enlisted in Company K, 9th New York Cavalry, in 1861; served three years in the war, and is a past commander of W. O. Stevens Post, G. A. R., of this city. He was engaged in the dry goods trade prior to engaging in his present worthy enterprise.

HOME STEAM LAUNDRY.

A WORTHY AND SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE.

Laundry work can scarcely, with propriety, be called manufacturing, and yet, from the machinery used, the employment given to labor, and its requirement in the finish of laundried shirts for the manufacturer, it is perfectly proper to classify it in this department of industry.

A. W. Cummings is a native of this county, and for nine years a resident of Dunkirk. F. B. Rice is an old resident of the city, and both are skilled engineers and practical men. On looking over the field they believed Dunkirk to present a favorable opening for a steam laundry, and in September, 1886, thoroughly fitted their establishment for practical work, and opened up a laundry at No. 207 Center street that would be a credit to any metropolitan city. The old fogies, who are ever ready to predict failure for any new enterprise, passed by and knowingly shook their heads. But the proprietors had counted well the cost, had the contract from Mr. Williams to put the finishing touches on his laundried work, of which 100 dozens or more are turned out each week, and have met with a well merited success, the business of the new industry now extending for a radius of a hundred miles and more than meeting the most sanguine expectations of its proprietors. The rooms are 22 x 80 feet, with ironing and packing house in the rear, 18 x 30 feet, and the basement used for the engine, boiler, etc. The engine is a 30 horse automatic, the invention of F. B. Rice, one of the proprietors, and its many points of excellency are too well known to need further elucidation. It drives not only the machinery of the laundry but the 92 machines of the Dunkirk Shirt Factory, found on the second and third floors, running 275 feet of linear shafting with apparent ease. A 25 horse boiler furnishes the power for this and steam for the heating and drying apartments of the laundry. The entire fittings of the laundry cost over \$4,000, and comprise, in addition to the above, three reversible steam washers of the latest improved patterns; a suction wringer, that takes the excess of water from the linen without injuring the fabric in the least; a shirt ironer with capacity of 5,000 a week; a collar and cuff ironer with

capacity for 3,000 pieces daily; a doubling machine, which dampens and folds the lay-down collars without danger of breaking the goods, and a polisher and curler for finishing them to the requirements of the wearer. This business gives employment to 30 persons in Dunkirk, including its delivery wagon and Lion street branch office, notwithstanding the aid of so much improved machinery. Every precaution is taken to avoid injury to any article with unnecessary alkalies or rough handling, and we feel safe in saying that clothing will last longer when subjected to the treatment of this steam laundry than by the ordinary washwoman. The apparel comes from the establishment as clean as can be, and the finish, while being much more satisfactory than that of hand work, also makes the linen keep presentable much longer. The firm have agencies in the numerous surrounding cities of New York, reaching out also to Pennsylvania and Ohio, as our railroad facilities are such as to give entire satisfaction to distant points, and Messrs. Cummings & Rice have fully demonstrated in their successful operation of the Home Steam Laundry that Dunkirk is a good center for unlimited business of a general nature. The expenses of this concern are over \$150 per week, all of which goes to build up Dunkirk, and yet we are glad to announce that the income fully warrants it, and although doing work as low as any establishment of its kind, the proprietors are able to pay their bills and are fully satisfied with the results of their enterprise.

MERCHANT TAILORING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

F. D. MATTESON & CO.,

Merchant Tailoring and Gents' Furnishings, 301 Central Avenue.

The history of Dunkirk's manufacturing interests would be far short of complete if we failed to give due notice to the houses engaged in making custom clothes for the supply of those who prefer that class of goods. The ready-made clothing trade has been materially improved upon in the last decade, but the human anatomy is so varied and changeable that no common law will provide for all forms, and those who desire good fitting suits must, as a general rule, call for the services of the tailor who can produce to order from actual measurement such kinds and grades of wear as he needs. The merchant tailor in manufacturing for special customers, in order to hold his trade, must use reliable goods in all respects and employ only the services of competent workmen, while it is too often the case that ready-made goods are produced by poorly paid employes, who slight the work in every possible manner, and thus the garment which appears cheap is found to be dear in the end.

The business of F. D. Matteson & Co. was established in 1876, and for 10 years conducted on Lion street, removing to the present handsome corner, at 301 Central avenue, upon the completion of the Monroe block a couple of years since. The salesroom is 24 x 80 and has excellent light at both ends. It is filled with an ample layout of domestic and imported suitings and a most complete line of every description of gents' furnishing goods. Neckwear is especially profuse, and the celebrated Dunlap hats are to be found in all desirable shades and sizes. The manufacturing depart-

ment is conducted in the third story over Monroe's drug store, on the opposite side of the street. James Doherty, an expert cutter, who finished his trade in New York, and over twenty tailors find employment with this firm, producing an annual output of about \$25,000 in custom work, besides the sales in the furnishing department. F. D. Matteson & Co. have permanent customers in many of the surrounding cities and villages of New York and Pennsylvania who have found the place to get good goods and perfect fits and who will not be easily persuaded to change. By the exercise of commercial integrity and general straightforward dealing this firm have attained a wide popularity and established a business which is not only a credit to its proprietors, but an important factor in the manufacturing and commercial prosperity of the place.

TAILORING, CLOTHING, Etc.

Morris Van de Velde, 45 East Third Street.

Dunkirk has numerous instances where the industrious habits of the sturdy German have met with success in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits. Morris Van de Velde is a native of Holland, and in youth learned the tailor's trade in the "fatherland." In 1865 he came to Dunkirk, and for 18 years past has been in the tailoring business. In addition to the requirements of merchant tailoring he keeps an assortment of gents' furnishing goods at No. 45 East Third street, and for seven years past has handled the New Home sewing machines, with needles and attachments of all kinds, machine oil, etc. The New Home is one of the standard makes of modern sewing machines, and Mr. V. has placed a large number of them in the homes of Dunkirk and its vicinity. It is recommended to be simple, strong, swift and sure, and gives excellent satisfaction to its patrons.

Recently Mr. Van de Velde has added a full line of ready-made clothing for men, youths and boys.

PETER SCHOLTES,

Merchant Tailor, No. 17 East Third Street.

Peter Scholtes learned the tailor's art in his native land — Germany — and, like many others who have sought the hospitable shores of America, he came to Dunkirk in 1880. His capital was energy and industry, and four years since he had accumulated a sufficient amount to open up merchant tailoring rooms at No. 17 East Third street, shortly afterwards accepting Julius Schubring as a partner. Mr. Schubring retired from the firm a couple of months since, and Mr. Scholtes continues the business at the old stand, where he keeps a well assorted stock of cloths and makes up clothes to the order of customers in a prompt and acceptable manner.

JOSEPH EFFENBERGER,

Tailoring Rooms (Up Stairs), corner Second and Center Streets.

Born in Vienna, Austria, Mr. Effenberger after learning his trade worked for some time in the imperial tailoring establishment, and 22 years ago came to America. In 1878 he engaged with Frank Stevens & Brothers,

remaining in their employ until a couple of years since, when he opened his present rooms, where he is engaged most of the time in piece work for Matteson & Co. Mr. E. has been a popular member of the Germania singing society for years, and is identified with a number of Dunkirk's secret societies.

There are several other tailors who have separate shops, but as most of them work for F. D. Matteson & Co. we will not occupy further space in this department, as we have said sufficient to show that Dunkirk not only does its own tailoring, but sends out large quantities of work to other sections of country.

WHOLESALE FLOUR, FEED AND GRAIN.

JOHN W. O'BRIEN,

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, SALT—NO. 6 EAST FRONT STREET.

A native of Ireland, Mr. O'Brien came to Dunkirk in 1855. The wholesale flour and feed trade was commenced at this stand by William O'Neil over 40 years ago. Mr. O'Brien has been an assistant here for over 30 years, and 10 years since the business was purchased by him. In addition to a large local and shipping trade in flour, feed and grain, Mr. O'Brien also handles salt, clover, timothy and other grass seeds. His favorite brands of flour are manufactured by the widely known Bellevue (Ohio) Mills, although he also handles the product of mills in Michigan and other places.

DUNKIRK FLOUR AND FEED MILLS.

COLEMAN & SAUNDERS, PROPRIETORS.

One of the oldest manufacturing enterprises in Dunkirk is the mills at the foot of Elk street, bought by E. S. Colman, H. Colman and George P. Saunders in 1855, and now owned by F. H. Colman, son of E. S., and Mr. Saunders, one of the original partners. For many years the mill did a large flouring business, but of late years confines its operations entirely to meal and feed, getting their manufacture of flour from the western mills. The firm wholesale flour, feed, grain and meal, handling several hundreds of car loads annually, and adding largely to the commercial transactions of this city. The sales building, at No. 46 and 48 East Front street, is 60 x 60, two stories, and mill in the rear is 40 x 60, four stories in height, both of brick.

R. L. CARY'S MILL.

FLOUR, MEAL AND FEED, 42 EAST FRONT STREET.

R. L. Cary is a native of Erie county, and located in Dunkirk 32 years ago, having, with a short intermission, been connected with the hardware trade of this place ever since. He was postmaster for five years—April, 1861, to '66—and in 1867, with the late T. H. Whittlesey, opened up the flour and feed trade, which he still continues, having recently purchased the remaining interest from the Whittlesey estate. Mr. Cary has a feed

mill and does a general wholesale trade in flour, feed, grain and meal. The structure is 30 x 150 feet, and the business done by Mr. Cary compares favorably with his competitors. He has good facilities for furnishing power for a basket factory or similar enterprise.

FRANK MAY.

FLOUR AND FEED, MAY'S BLOCK, LION STREET.

A fair percentage of Dunkirk's successful business men are natives of Ireland, and Frank May is among the number. In early manhood he was connected with the Erie road at this place, and in 1869 began transactions in flour and feed. His rapidly increasing trade required better quarters, and in 1871 Mr. May erected the convenient three story brick structure on Lion street, in which his wholesale business in flour and feed has since continued, and the enterprise has established a large retail and jobbing trade in this and adjacent counties. With energy and business acumen as his starting capital, and honorable dealings for his motto, Mr. May has won a handsome competency, owning a large amount of real estate in the city. He was for many years on the school board, and is a present director and stockholder in the Merchants' Bank and street car line.

D. F. TOOMEY,

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND SALT, NO. 434-36 LION STREET.

The superior shipping facilities of Dunkirk have long enabled this place to hold a large trade in the flour and feed line, and we have five well established wholesale firms in that trade, among which D. F. Toomey ranks as doing his full share. Mr. T. is a native of this city and commenced the above business in 1877, having, by energy and close attention to the varied wants of patrons, established a wide trade. He handles the full line of flour, feed and grain; has the agency for Higgins' celebrated Eureka salt, Frank Coe's bone fertilizers, etc., having ware and salesrooms at the corner of Lion and Fifth streets. Mr. Toomey is interested with his brother, Michael P., in the Dunkirk Stock Improvement Farm, which will have a notice elsewhere.

COAL, LUMBER, WOOD, STONE AND SUNDRIES.

S. M. HAMILTON,

Dealer in Coal, Wood, etc., corner Third and Eagle Streets.

In nearly every manufacturing industry both coal and lumber are used, while the various building commodities become an essential feature in continued development, hence we have thought proper to classify this department of trade along with manufacturing, as it is closely allied to such industries. The business of S. M. Hamilton is not only the oldest in that line in this city, but can well be called a truly representative one. Mr. Hamilton was born in Auburn, N. Y., came to Dunkirk in 1854, and for 15 years was cashier and agent of the Buffalo & Erie Railroad before its consolidation as part of the Lake Shore system. During that service he

commenced the traffic in coal, etc., and since 1869 has been exclusively engaged in this trade. Mr. Hamilton is proprietor of the Dunkirk Plaster and Foundry Facings Mills, on Buffalo street adjoining the Lake Shore freight depot, and furnishes to order fire-brick products of every description, furnace fronts, marble dust, terra alba, and other miscellaneous articles, while for the builder he keeps lumber, lath, shingles, lime, cement, Canada white plaster, lake sand, flue linings and chimney tops. He handles also red cedar and chestnut fence posts, all sizes and kinds of drain and sewer pipe, land and calcined plaster, fertilizers, salt, etc. Of course the leading feature of Mr. Hamilton's trade is anthracite, bituminous, Blossburg and Cannell coal, while coke and pig iron also command attention. Mr. Hamilton's commercial enterprise has brought satisfactory returns and he is reaping the just reward of a well planned and carefully conducted business enterprise.

M. K. McDONOUGH,

Coal, Wood, Stone, etc., Nos. 30 and 32 Railroad Avenue.

Among the prominent and well established business houses of Dunkirk is the coal, wood and stone trade of M. K. McDonough, which gives employment to eight horses, several men and quite a large capital. Mr. McD. is a native of the Emerald Isle, has been a resident of Dunkirk for 33 years, and in 1873 commenced the coal trade. By judicious management and a wise consideration of the wants of his customers he has built up an extensive trade, not only in hard and soft coal and wood, but likewise in fence posts, stone, sand, plaster, phosphate and sewer pipe. He owns a convenient sand beach and slate stone quarry adjacent to the city, and by prompt deliveries, making all proper care to accommodate the wants of customers, he has built up an enviable business. Mr. McDonough makes a specialty of doing team and contract work, excavating for cellars, filling for culverts, bridges, etc., in which line he has a popular trade.

J. T. HOOLE & CO.,

Coal and Wood, corner Central Avenue and Fourth Street.

J. T. Hoole is a native of Portland, Maine, and residing in Buffalo for nearly 30 years prior to his removal to Dunkirk in 1882. He established a hard and soft coal and general wood business at the corner of Fourth street and Central avenue, which is favorably located and is doing a fair share of the trade. Mr. H. is assisted in the office by his grandson, H. H. Dickinson, a native of this city.

This firm is interested with that of A. J. Hoole & Co., who own and operate mines in the anthracite coal region at Carbondale, Pa., and are now transferring about 50 to 100 cars of coal per month from the Erie road, for shipment by Lake Shore cars, to points between here and Chicago. With good dock facilities, or a trestle for dumping purposes, the business would be greatly facilitated, and it is to be hoped that the interest may grow until one, or both, of these improvements will be added to the development of Dunkirk.

P. J. MULHOLLAND & CO.,

Coal, Lime, Cement, Salt, Salt Fish, etc., 21 and 23 East Second Street.

In 1879 P. J. Mulholland and George P. Isham formed a partnership under the above firm style for conducting a trade in lime, cement, fish, salt, etc., and their sales have annually increased until they now have a wide patronage in the commodities of which they make a specialty. They handle large quantities of whitefish, trout and lake herring from the Dunkirk fisheries, Akron cement, and best grades of lime and salt. Two years since this firm opened up an independent coal trade, taking a position outside of all combinations. Their efforts in this venture have been duly appreciated by customers, and they are handling a fair share of the coal consumed in Dunkirk. Both of the above gentlemen are largely interested in manufacturing, and the firm of P. J. Mulholland & Co. has become thoroughly established as one of the solid mercantile interests of the city.

C. J. ALEXANDER,

Coal, Wood, Stone, etc., Central Avenue, opposite Nickel Plate Depot.

A coal business was established on Central avenue, at the crossing of the Nickel Plate railroad, some years ago by E. W. Seamans. This enterprise was purchased in March, 1888, by C. J. Alexander, a native of Laona, this county, and a young man of good business tact. The various grades of hard and soft coal are furnished to customers in any desirable quantities, while hard and soft wood lumber, shingles, lath, stone and similar commodities are comprised in the trade. The business is located on the Nickel Plate and W. N. Y. & P. roads, in the south part of the city, and is receiving a satisfactory encouragement.

H. H. ROBERTS,

Coal Yards, near Union Depot.

The department of trade in the coal interests is now well filled, the above yards, which were opened a few months since, making the seventh firm in that line of business here, so that all sections of the city have a convenient coal yard. H. H. Roberts, proprietor of the above, is a native of this vicinity, and is night ticket agent at the Union Depot, he having been for 10 years past an employe of the Erie Railway Co., which corporation have built convenient side tracks, to accommodate his business, adjacent to the Erie Hotel.

DUNKIRK MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS,

R. Moldenhauer, Proprietor, corner Third and Buffalo Streets.

In the line of marble, granite, and free-stone work Dunkirk has a well appointed manufactory at the corner of Third and Buffalo streets. Rudolph Moldenhauer is of German nativity, came to Dunkirk in 1866, and a year later began the stone-cutter's trade. In 1876 he opened his present enterprise in which he has done a successful business. He gives employment to about a dozen men on an average, and does a large local trade in all the

desirable lines of marble and granite. Mr. M. also handles the Berea (Ohio) flag and building stones, of which large quantities have been used in this city.

BLACKSMITHING, HORSE-SHOEING AND IRON WORK.

L. P. CONKLIN & SON,

Horse-Shoers, No. 338 Central Avenue.

L. P. Conklin was born in Ireland, and came to Troy, N. Y., in 1847. Four years later he moved to Dunkirk, and has now been engaged as a horse-shoer here for more than 36 years. His son, John L., born and reared in Dunkirk, was seven years ago accepted as a partner. By a careful estimate we have determined that the senior Conklin has made and set over 150,000 horseshoes in Dunkirk, besides having the services of his son for 10 years past and usually one or more other shoers. But few institutions here can show a longer record in continuous business.

CHARLES H. LUTGEN,

Blacksmith and Horse-Shoer, No. 12 West Second Street.

In no department of life is a living more squarely and fairly earned by honest toil than at the blacksmiths' anvil. Charles H. Lutgen was born in this county, began his trade in Forestville, worked for several years in Dunkirk, and then removed to Rochester, N. Y., where for eight years he pursued his trade. About a year since he returned to Dunkirk, and during the past season has built a handsome two-story brick shop at No. 12 West Second street, where he attends to general smith work and horse-shoeing, using the upstairs as a place of residence. Whoever adds to the architectural beauty of the city by erecting substantial and artistic structures for business or residence places are entitled to the thanks of our citizens, and the enterprise of Mr. Lutgen is commendable.

W. J. TARR,

Horse-Shoer, Smith Shop at No. 215 Lion Street.

W. J. Tarr was born in Chautauqua county, learned the blacksmith and horse-shoeing trade in Fredonia, about 20 years ago, and three years since located in Dunkirk. Mr. Tarr has for many years made a careful study of the anatomy and peculiarities of the horses' hoof, and to that branch of the business a large share of his attention is devoted. He carries the patent for the G. C. Edmunds Hoof Expander and Hoof Props, a very useful invention in the treatment of contracted hoofs, and warranted to do the business.

Henry and Peter Erbes are both old residents of the city, and have for many years each conducted wagon repair and blacksmith shops. Formerly they turned out considerable new work but larger manufactories have made this unprofitable. F. J. Murphy does a similar work.

R. Wilson also does smithing and carriage work in the old Mulholland building on Central avenue.

CIGAR MANUFACTURING, ETC.

GEORGE P. ISHAM,

WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST AND CIGAR MANUFACTURER.

The business done by George P. Isham, at Nos. 21 and 23 East Second street, is worthy of more than a passing notice. The house was for many years engaged in the wholesale grocery trade, but in 1882 was changed to the exclusive handling of tobacco at wholesale and the manufacture of cigars, in which direction, under the skillful management of its proprietor, the business has rapidly increased, now necessitating the services of about 20 hands. The "G. P. I." and "American Gentleman" have become widely known as favorite brands of cigars throughout this state and Pennsylvania. An examination of internal revenue statistics discloses the fact that Mr. Isham does a larger business than any other establishment in this district of New York. The premises occupied is a three-story brick, 40 x 90, at the corner of Second and Buffalo streets, and the output of cigars is about one and a quarter million annually. Mr. Isham is a native of the state, and has long resided in Dunkirk. He is prominently identified with the manufacturing, mercantile and social features of this city, and his indomitable energy and correct business methods have secured for him a high commercial standing.

JAMES ROGAN,

Cigar Factory No. 604, at 305 Lion Street.

Among the successful cigar manufacturers of Dunkirk, James Rogan takes a front rank. He is a native of the city, began the manufacture of cigars in 1879, and five years ago moved into the handsome Merchants' National Bank building, where he has convenient rooms for operating a half dozen employes and a neat salesroom for the retail of plug tobaccos, cigars and smokers' articles in general. Mr. Rogan manufactures several five cent brands, but his leading specialty is a clear Havana filler known as "Rogan's Pug," which in the past four years has secured many friends among smokers and a wide market. Mr. R. holds a popular retail trade, a good jobbing business in Dunkirk and vicinity, and quite a large general sale among established customers throughout this section of country.

A. G. KOCH,

Factory No. 73, at No. 18 East Second Street.

A large proportion of the sturdy Germans who have located in this country have secured a comfortable competency by their industrious and economical habits. Mr. Koch located in Dunkirk in 1852, and for several years conducted a grocery trade. In 1868 he started the first ice business here, and 12 years ago commenced the manufacture of cigars. As a merchant and manufacturer Mr. Koch has met with a fair share of success, but like many others he was induced to try the oil business, and in the operations with the slippery fluid came out second best. The specialties of this factory is "The Drummer," a choice five cent brand, on which most of his force is engaged.

DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH

L. F. FOLLS,

Factory No. 667, at No. 61 East Third Street.

The manufacture of cigars is well represented in Dunkirk, and, although there are larger institutions in many cities, the five houses here in their combined capacity not only supply the local trade, save to Dunkirk the money that would otherwise go abroad for these goods, but ship a considerable quantity of goods to other places. L. F. Folls is a native of this place and has been making cigars for 17 years past. Three years ago he opened up at his present stand, and makes both 10 and 5 cent goods, the popular leader in fives being the "C. M. B. A." brand. He also keeps a full line of tobaccos and smokers' goods.

A. D. PHILIPPBAR,

Cigar Factory No. 866, at No. 91 East Third Street.

The latest one to engage in the cigar output of Dunkirk is a native born Dunkirk boy who learned the trade a dozen years since and for five years worked in the Isham factory. In May, 1887, Mr. Phillipbar opened in an upstairs room on Leopard street, and a year later had increased until he felt warranted in occupying his present convenient rooms on the ground floor at No. 91 East Third street, where he has a good front room for the retail cigar trade and the handling of smokers' goods in general, together with plug tobaccos, of which he keeps a full line. The rear room is occupied with cigar manufacturing, where he turns out several leading five cent brands.

BEER AND OTHER BEVERAGES**CITY BREWERY.**

A. DOTTERWEICH, PROPRIETOR — SIXTH AND DOVE STREETS.

The City Brewery was established as a lager manufactory by George Dotterweich some 35 years ago, and, owing to the superior quality of beer made by this institution, its popularity has increased so rapidly as to require frequent additions to the capacity of the plant. The main building is 27 x 160 feet, a substantial three-story brick, with cellar and sub-cellar, while the L is 35 x 120 feet. Attached to this, and running parallel with the main structure, is the second ice house and barns, also of brick. The space between these buildings and the original structure is occupied with drive way, fountain and lawn, altogether making a handsome business site. Just across Sixth street from the brewery Mr. D. has, at a cost of about \$1,000, constructed an artificial lake covering about an acre, and adjacent to which is two more ice houses, 40 x 70 feet each.

This institution annually requires some 20,000 bushels of barley, which is principally raised in Chautauqua county, and 9,000 pounds of York State hops. For the stock lager about 9,000 pounds of Bohemian hops are imported. The cleaned barley is soaked for a time, spread out on cement floors, daily turned, and, when sprouted, is dried by hot air. After going through machinery for removing the sprouts and other foreign substances,

it is put through the mill and steeped for several hours in a large hot water mash tub, from whence the infusion is drawn into a 105 barrel copper kettle, where it is mixed with hops and boiled for three or four hours. From this kettle it goes through a strainer, and in order to promptly cool it, is pumped over a range of copper pipes which are filled with ice water, next going into the large vats in the fermenting cellars, and is, after a sufficient lapse of time, run into the long rows of 50 barrel tubs in the cold storage cellars, which are kept nearly to the freezing temperature the year round. From these tanks it is daily drawn for shipment and for city use. The product of the City Brewery is made with such care and cleanliness as to have secured a wide patronage, and the present annual output is about 7,000 barrels, which is largely used in the trade of Dunkirk and the surrounding villages. About a dozen men find steady employment here, and the enterprise is one of the standard establishments of the city. A 60 horse boiler and 30 horse engine, with two smaller pumping engines, are required as the motor power of the institution.

Andrew Dotterweich owns a very handsome brick residence on the corner just opposite to his brewery. He is a native of Bavaria, Germany, and has been in the brewing business since he was 12 years of age. He has visited many of the large breweries of his native land and is thoroughly conversant with every detail of the business. Mr. D. was for many years interested with his brother in the City Brewery, and upon the death of that gentleman in 1884 he succeeded to the full proprietorship.

George Dotterweich was widely known as an open-hearted, liberal and public-spirited citizen, and the present proprietor is characterized by the same traits.

BEECHER & MULLETT,

MANUFACTURERS OF BOTTLED SODA FLAVORS.

Carbonated water, bottled under pressure, and flavored with the various fruit syrups, has of late years become a very popular and refreshing beverage. An institution for the manufacture of this drink, popularly known under its different flavorings, as bottled soda, sarsaparilla, birch beer, ginger ale, grape soda, etc., was started by A. L. Beecher and W. S. Lacey in 1884, R. H. Mullett having two years since purchased Mr. Lacey's interest. The establishment is fitted with the best of bottling machinery, and by using pure extracts for flavoring, has not only secured an extensive local trade, but a good jobbing trade with the surrounding cities and villages for a considerable distance. The firm produce in manufactured bottled goods an average annual output of \$5,000 or more, and the trade is gradually widening. Mr. Beecher is from Alleghany county, and has had a large experience in the business, while Mr. Mullett has been for a number of years in the fish trade of Dunkirk.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

ARTHUR PETERS.

The architect and builder has much to do with the neat appearance and practical utility of public and private buildings. Dunkirk has been

well cared for in this respect, and presents many fine buildings for a city of its size. Arthur Peters has done a full share towards its modern improvement, and has many edifices here which are evidences of his handiwork. Mr. Peters is a native of England, and settled at Sinclairville over 20 years ago. He has steadily pursued the carpenters' work, and eight years since moved his headquarters to this city, where he continues to be one of the leading contractors of the place. Mr. P. has recently finished on upper Central avenue handsome residences for F. B. Jackson, A. H. Whitney and John H. Lascelles, making over 30 buildings which he has erected here worth from \$1,000 to \$10,000 each, and more than that number of cottages ranging below the former figure in contract price. He keeps about a dozen men employed, and by close figures and prompt work has built up an enviable reputation as a contractor and builder.

GUSTAVE WALTER

Was born in Germany and emigrated to America in 1856. He learned the carpenter's trade 18 years ago and worked for several years with Mr. Rider. Mr. Walter eight years ago engaged in contract work and has erected more than a half hundred of cottages in Dunkirk. He was unfortunately laid up for some time the past season with an injury, but is on deck again all right and will next season work from six to ten hands.

FRANZ BUSCHER

Was born in Germany, came to America some 30 years ago and for 18 years past has been engaged in contract work here, having erected a fair share of the public and private residences of this place, and still continues to be prominent as a contractor. With the present season Mr. Buscher was chosen as overseer of the poor for Dunkirk City and Town, which position he has filled with discretion and mature judgment.

F. J. BUSCHER

Was born in Germany but has been a resident of Dunkirk from early childhood, and was reared in the carpenter's business with his father, Franz Buscher, the well known contractor of this city. For three years past F. J. has been doing contract work for himself and is meeting with good encouragement.

W. S. CROSS.

W. S. Cross was born in 1836 where he now resides, adjoining the Nickel Plate depot, and has been in the carpenter business from boyhood. For several years he has been a contractor, has built a fair share of the houses in the city and some in other cities and surrounding villages, usually running a force of 8 to 12 men. Mr. Cross had charge of all wood-work on the Martin Anti-Fire Car Heater buildings, illustrated on page 31.

PETER MEISTER, BRICK CONTRACTOR.

Peter Meister is a native of Germany, and for 20 years past has been engaged in brick-laying and mason work, having in the last half a dozen years risen to a prominence as a leading contractor in that department of architecture. The Dotterweich brewery and barns, Monroe block, Mulhol-

land Spring Works, Martin Anti-Fire Heater buildings, and many other public and private structures of the place are standing monuments of Mr. Meister's genius in brick work. He employs from 10 to 15 men and averages to use about a million of brick per year. Mr. Meister informs us that the building prospects for the coming season is brighter than ever before, and there are several important structures in contemplation for the ensuing year which bear indications of continued prosperity for Dunkirk.

JOHN HILLIARD, BRICK CONTRACTOR.

John Hilliard was born on Staten Island, New York, came to Dunkirk in childhood, and for 28 years past has been engaged in stone and brick work. The Bookstaver mansion, Brooks', Avery's, Hinman's and other private residences here are sufficient evidences of his skill in mason work. The office and other additions of the Brooks Locomotive Works were built by Mr. Hilliard a few years since, and he has done a full share towards the permanent improvements in the architectural beauty of Dunkirk. Recently Mr. Hilliard has finished St. Mary's Retreat, a fine addition to the church structure, adjacent to the monastery.

There are more contractors here but we must close this department to give room for other important features.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ART, ETC.

GIFFORD'S ART GALLERY,

Nos. 223 and 225 Center Street.

The invention of photography is an important discovery for the preservation of exact features and forms in nature, of quite recent establishment, it having closely followed the Daguerreotype and ferrotype process of picture taking, which was discovered by Daguerre about 1838.

The above business was commenced by O. Monroe in 1852, who steadily kept pace with the times and added necessary improvements. B. R. Gifford is a native of this county, and most of his life has been in art work. He purchased the business of Mr. Monroe in 1881, and has not lagged behind in the mighty march of development, but has added every needed convenience for the wants of a first-class photographic gallery, and employs several artists in printing, retouching, etc. The parlors are profusely adorned with the work of the establishment, and pictures are finished in every desirable style required by patrons. All kinds, from the card to the full size, are produced and, frames made to suit the order of customers. This establishment in all its details is a representative house, and will not suffer by comparison with any art gallery in Western New York, as it has every necessary convenience in parlors, dressing rooms, operating and finishing departments stocked with every needed apparatus, and the institution is in every way a credit to its proprietor.

DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH

GEORGE A. H. EGGERS,

Photographic Rooms, Corner Swan and Fifth Streets.

G. A. H. Eggers was born in Bremen, Germany, came to Dunkirk in 1853, and for eight years past has been engaged in photography. He has recently finished convenient operating rooms on Fifth street, opposite to the Academy grounds, and is prepared to do photographic or crayon work in all desirable styles.

DUNKIRK FISHERIES, ETC.

The fishing interests of Dunkirk present a field for almost unlimited development, as the broad lake is before us, and with the proper harbor improvements small boats, as well as large ones, could not only make a safe and convenient landing, but would have ample anchorage and proper protection from the winter's storms within our beautiful bay. At present there appears to be an unexplainable discrimination on the part of a majority of the county supervisors who accord to fishermen in some parts of the county, pound net privileges, and prohibit the same among the Dunkirk fishermen. A uniform plan should be adopted which will give an equal advantage to all parties, and every reasonable encouragement given to the men who take the hazards and hardships of a fisherman's business and bring products from the bosom of Lake Erie which are sent to distant cities and the return money spent in this place.

SMITH BROTHERS.

S. G. & J. B. Smith were born in Cleveland, Ohio, and for 25 years past have followed the fish trade, having been at Conneaut, Ohio, for eight years prior to their coming here in 1884. The fish interest here at that time was small, but has increased from year to year, and there are good prospects of continued development. The Smith Brothers own the fish tug boat "Dandy," employ a sufficient crew to man her, and, with purchases from sail boats, handle about \$5,000 worth of fresh fish annually, having customers in the principal cities for 500 miles around.

E. SWEET & CO.

Elizur Sweet is a native of this county, and for 20 years was engaged in the fishing business at Conneaut, Ohio. In 1886 he came to Dunkirk and has met with a sufficient success to inaugurate continued development, having recently had built at Buffalo a new tug 56 feet in length, with 14 foot beam. This is supplied with an 80 horse engine, built by the Dunkirk Iron Works, the proper boilers and everything needed for successful work. Mr. Sweet has handled about \$5,000 worth of fresh fish during the present season, but with the "Ruby," under charge of Capt. John Jones, and the new "H. G. Brooks," run by Capt. Fred. Driggs, both of whom are interested with Mr. Sweet, it is expected that the output for 1889 will be more than doubled and a dozen or more men kept steadily employed. May the Dunkirk fishing interests continue to increase and become an important factor in our commercial interest. Mr. Sweet not only does a large trade

in fresh fish, but during the past season has commenced the salting of whitefish, herring and ciscoes, and contemplates adding freezing machinery for next year.

HOTELS, LIVERIES, HARNESS, ETC.

ERIE HOTEL,

AT UNION DEPOT, J. J. MURPHY, PROPRIETOR.

The magnitude of the Erie Hotel can only be appreciated by taking a walk through its parlors, dining room and grand hall, which extends 375 feet. Partially hidden by our large covered depot, the casual passer would scarcely realize that here are convenient apartments for over 100 guests, ample dining rooms, spacious parlors, good reading rooms, convenient office, bar and wash-rooms, fine display rooms for commercial travelers, and the usual conveniences of a first-class hotel. This house was opened in 1851 on the completion of the Erie Railway to Dunkirk, and has always held a leading position. The entrance is from the depot, giving convenient access to all trains, and a free bus is run to the Nickel Plate and W. N. Y. & P. depot.

John J. Murphy is a native of this state, and was clerk in the house for a dozen years prior to becoming the proprietor of the Erie six years ago. Many important alterations and improvements have been made under his management, and the *cuisine* is first-class in all respects. Charles H. Selke, an old resident of Dunkirk, officiates as chief clerk. Some 30 persons find regular employment in the various work of this hotel, and Dunkirk merchants receive a fair share of its income.

Mr. Murphy is also inventor of the Emerald Ink, a superior copying fluid, which cannot fail to be appreciated wherever tried. This is free from acid, will not corrode pens, and is not impaired by freezing. It will not fade, mould, or deposit sediment, and, altogether, is very desirable for writing or copying. Put up in all sizes for the trade.

EASTERN HOTEL,

Lion Street, near the Depot, T. M. Brick, Proprietor.

T. M. Brick came to Dunkirk in 1850, when this was a small place. Four years later he commenced the hotel business, having now been a landlord for nearly 35 years. Mr. Brick has always held a popular trade, and from time to time has made extensive additions to his accommodations. The Eastern Hotel has recently been remodeled throughout, and has a capacity for about 100 guests. The parlors, dining rooms, reading rooms, sample rooms and sleeping apartments are of ample size, nicely furnished and well arranged throughout. Mr. Brick keeps a temperance house and has numerous customers who prefer the quiet surroundings insured thereby. The Eastern is three stories in height, fronts 60 feet on Third and extends 120 feet on Lion street, making it the second largest hotel in Dunkirk, and its proprietor is now the oldest landlord in the city. This house was practically closed for several months during the rebuilding, but is again in

first-class order and ready to furnish good accommodations at reasonable rates to either old or new customers.

HURLBERT HOUSE,

Hurlbert & Co., Proprietors, Central Avenue.

The latest important accession to the interest of the traveling public in Dunkirk is the above house, which was established about five years ago by Hurlbert & Co., experienced caterers to the traveling public, and at once took a prominent place as a resort for commercial tourists and commercial salesmen. Every addition to the hospitable entertainment of strangers who come into our midst is commendable. The location of this house is one of the most eligible in the city, picturesquely situated on Central avenue, midway between the two railway depots, and with the Fredonia street car line passing by the door. "The Hurlbert" has accommodation for 50 or more guests, and is fully recognized as being kept in first-class order throughout all its departments. The house is away from the annoyance and bustle of passing trains, runs a free 'bus to each depot, and Mr. Hurlbert has that genial welcome towards guests which makes them feel at home, and the farewell "call again" manner which, with the remembrance of good accommodations, continues their good will and insures their future patronage.

NIAGARA HOUSE,

No. 333 Central Avenue, Mrs. D. Durham, Proprietress.

There are several boarding houses in Dunkirk but, perhaps, no one is kept in a more unexceptionable manner than the Niagara House by Mrs. Durham. The Niagara is located on Central avenue, between Third and Fourth streets, and, while hardly aspiring to the title of a hotel, it usually has a few rooms at \$1.00 per day, charging regular boarders \$5.00 per week, and furnishing a 21-meal ticket for \$4.00. Mrs. Durham purchased the Niagara House in April, 1887, having formerly kept boarders for many years at Niagara Falls, Canada, and her table is at all times supplied with an ample selection of substantial food served up in admirable style. The house is 24 x 76 feet, two stories, with ample dining room, office, parlor, and pleasant, home-like accommodations throughout.

ZAHN'S HOTEL,

Central Avenue, opposite Nickel Plate Depot.

Near the Nickel Plate depot will be found the above handsome two-story frame building, which was erected in 1882 by Julius Polinski for the accommodation of travelers and boarders in that vicinity, and has met with a fair share of patronage. S. J. Zahn, the present proprietor, is a native of Fredonia, and run the Half-way House at the race track prior to taking charge of this enterprise the present season. The establishment gives accommodation to about 30 guests, and, as transient rates are but \$1.50 per day, it receives a full patronage. A bar is run in connection with the house.

PETERS HOTEL,

Opposite the Union Depot.

The Peters Hotel, located at the triangle on the corner of Lion street and Railroad avenue, was erected and established in 1862 by F. A. Peters, sr., deceased, and for some years past has been in charge of his son, F. A. Peters, jr. The house has become well known and has many friends among the traveling public, as it is convenient to the depot and the business section of the city, and furnishes good accommodations throughout. It has in connection a first-class bar, choice liquors and cigars.

UNION HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

No. 23 East Third Street, John Promenshenkel, Proprietor.

J. Promenshenkel is a native of Luxemburg, Germany, and resident of Dunkirk from childhood. For more than a dozen years past has kept a restaurant, and has accommodations as a hotel for a limited number of guests, for which he provides home-like accommodations. Mr. P. is a genial landlord, has a good stable attached to his premises, and keeps his bar supplied with everything necessary in the line of beverages. The house, although not among the largest of the city, supplies good accommodations at \$1.00 per day, with special rates to regular boarders.

CHAUTAUQUA HOUSE, AND LIVERY,

Victor Rider, Prop'r, No. 335 Lion Street.

Substantial brick structures always add greatly to the improvement of a city and enhance the value of surrounding property. The three-story Chautauqua House, at No. 335 Lion street, was erected in 1870 by its present proprietor, and has a dozen rooms for the accommodation of guests. It is supplied with reading room, bar room and the usual conveniences of a hotel, while the charges are moderate—\$1.00 per day for transients and \$5.00 per week to regular boarders. Nine years ago Mr. Rider added livery conveniences, and keeps a varied assortment of horses and turnouts at his barns in rear of the hotel. He is a native of Germany, residing in Dunkirk since 1870, and his hospitality as a landlord is well known.

E. C. McINTYRE,

Livery, Sale and Feed Stable, No. 315 Central Avenue.

Edward C. McIntyre was born in Wayne county, N. Y., and since 1870 has chiefly been engaged in the livery trade. For five years past he has conducted a livery in North East, Pa., and in September last purchased the Dickinson business, at No. 315 Central avenue, where he keeps about a dozen horses with a full outfit of desirable turnouts. A regular sale and feed business is conducted here with the livery. Mr. McIntyre's thorough knowledge of the horse fitting him for success in all departments of the trade, and his convenient location on Central avenue entitling him to a fair share of patronage.

DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH OF DUNKIRK.

ROBERT McKAY,

Boarding, Sale and Livery, No. 212 Lion Street.

As railroads do not reach every village, farm or place of resorts, the livery is an important adjunct in every city, and the above is a truly representative one. Established more than 30 years since, it has been under the management of Robert McKay, the present proprietor, for 18 years past. The premises are on Lion street, convenient to the depot, and all descriptions of turnouts furnished to suit the order of customers. The sale and feed business also commands its proper share of attention.

J. W. PERKINS,

Harness and Horse Goods, No. 209 Center Street.

Jarvis W. Perkins was born in St. Lawrence county, and learned the harness-making trade 35 years ago. He conducted a shop in Aurora, N. Y., for six years, and removed to Dunkirk in 1860, where he has steadily continued his trade. Two years ago he erected the three-story brick, 23 x 80, No. 209 Center street. The third story is used as Pythian Hall, second as a residence, and the ground floor for sales and operating room. All kinds of light and heavy harness are made to the order of customers, a full supply of horse goods carried, as well as carriages, road carts, trunks, valises, etc. Mr. Perkins' business here, extending over a quarter of a century, has made him widely known, and his block has added to the business aspect of Center street.

C. G. MANNING,

Harness and Horse Goods, No. 216 Lion Street.

The horse has long been a most important animal in civilized countries, and to articles for his use the above house is devoted. Mr. Manning is a native of Montgomery county, N. Y., learned the harness-maker's trade 14 years ago, and in 1882 removed with his father to Dunkirk to engage in the harness business. Upon the death of Edward J. Manning, in March last, the son succeeded to the entire business. He manufactures all weights of harness to suit the order of customers, keeps a complete line of horse goods in general, trunks and valises, and every article usually found in a well filled harness establishment.

DUNKIRK BELTING WORKS,

BELTS, LEATHER AND FINDINGS — J. HUTCHINSON, PROPRIETOR.

The proprietor of the Belting Works has been in business here for over 20 years, and has added several buildings to the improvements of the city. For many years he has been in the leather and shoe finding trade, and three years ago commenced the manufacture of belting as well. Any desirable width is made to the order of customers.

AN EPITOME OF VALUABLE STATISTICS AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

INTRODUCTORY.

In order to make this pamphlet of value to every person who receives it, we incorporate in this department many facts and dates which have required great labor and expense to prepare. These dates are so valuable that no one can afford to destroy them and hence the book will be preserved with absolute certainty whether the remaining pages are of interest to the reader or not. This book will be convenient for reference and containing so many interesting facts and dates will be preserved in the library for months and years, thus making it worth from a business standpoint, a circulation of twenty times as great a number of newspapers.

THE WORLD IN A NUT SHELL.

CHRONOLOGICAL DATES.

The history of the world up to the time of the deluge and for many years afterwards is only to be found in the brief narrative given in the sacred writings, although the Chinese claim to have records dating back to a period long before "Adam was born."

THE HEBREWS.

Deluge B. C. 2350; Abraham called 1921; Joseph in Egypt, 1725; Birth of Moses, 1571; Hebrews left Egypt, 1491; death of Moses, 1451; Deborah Judge of Israel, 1385; Gideon slaughtered Midianites 1345; Jephtha, Judge, 1288; Eli, Judge, 1256; Sampson, 1237; Samuel, 1220; Saul King, 1195; David King, 1155; Solomon King, 1115; Temple dedicated 1104; Solomon died 1075; division of Israel 1058; Elijah and Elisha prophets, 888; Jerusalem taken by Jehoash 826; Hezekiah and Isaiah in Judah 726; Jeremiah prophet 641; Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar, 606; Jerusalem destroyed, 588.

EGYPT.

Little or nothing is known of the history of Egypt prior to the time of Joseph. At that time however, it was one of the most powerful nations of the world. The dynasty of the Pharos, B. C. 1300; Pyramids built by Cheops, 1082; Shishak ruler, 978, Judea conquered and the temple plundered by him 971; Egypt devastated by Nebuchadnezzar, 572; end of the first Egyptian monarchy 525 and for over 200 years it was in obscurity, but revived again by the Ptolemys about three centuries before Christ. Cleopatra lived B. C. 45 and Egypt was again subdued B. C. 30.

MACEDON

was subdued by Darius, B. C. 508; Philip II crowned

359; Alexander in Macedon 336; invaded Persia 334; battle of Arbela 331; Alexander died at Babylon of strong drink, aged 32, B. C. 324.

GREECE.

By valor and refinement, Greece became the next nation in importance. Troy was taken B. C. 1184. Ionians settled in Asia 1043; Homer the poet, wrote about 888; first Olympian period from which the Greeks reckon time, 776; Code of Draco 624; Solon, Athenian law-giver 594; Socrates 429; war with Macedon 338; Republic reestablished 297; Corinth taken 146.

ROME,

founded by Romulus B. C. 753; Tarquin the elder, 616; Tarquin the proud, 534; Brutus 510; Cincinnatus dictator 456; great famine 440; invaded by the Gauls 391; first Punic war 265; second Punic war 218; third war 149; Carthage destroyed 146; Cicero 63; Caesar invades Britian 55; dictator 45; Caesar assassinated 44; Augustus emperor, 30. CHRISTIAN ERA.—The bloody Nero A. D., 54; Jerusalem destroyed by Titus 70 rebuilt 137; Persian war 231; persecution of Christians 236; Constantine emperor 323; Council at Nice, when the books of the New Testament were voted in, 325; Romans driven from Spain 409; withdrew from Britian 419; battle of Chalons 451; Odoacer king of Heruli; puts an end to the Roman empire.

MEDES & PERSIANS.

Darius, king B. C. 521; second Temple dedicated 515; Darius invades Greece 494; Artaxerxes I 464; Esther queen 456; Nehemiah rebuilds Jerusalem 455; conquered and claimed by the Macedons 435.

EASTERN EMPIRE, ETC.

A. D. 447, Attila king of Huns exacts tribute from Theodosius II; ravaged by Persians 502; Justinian code 529; Mohamed preaching 612; Persians take Syria 614; the Hegira 622; Saracens besiege Constantinople 673-9; their second siege of Constantinople 718; Michael II, 820; John Zimisces 969; Turks take Jerusalem 1065; Crusaders take Antioch 1098, and Jerusalem 1099, and Acre 1104; Venice in her glory 1125; Latin emperors 1204; Empire recovered by Greeks 1261; Turkish Empire, Osman I, 1299; Suppression of Knights Templars 1311; general pestilence 1348; Empire excepting Constantinople taken by the Turks 1391; Union of Denmark, Sweden and Norway 1397; invention of printing 1440; Constantinople captured by Turks and end of Empire 1453; Ferdinand and Isabella in Spain 1474; Columbus discovered America 1492.

FRANCE.

Clovis makes Paris his capital A. D. 507; Clovis II king of France 656; Cadwallader last king of Britons 678; Charles Martel duke of France 714; battle of

Tours 732; Danes in England 787; Charlemagne emperor of the west 800; Charles the Bald in France 840; Rollo the Norman 912; Hugh Capet 987; Henry I 1031; Philip I 1060; first crusade 1096; war with England 1098; Louis the Fat 1108; Louis VII 1137; Philip II 1180; Louis IX (St. Louis) 1226; Louis X 1314; House of Valois 1328; Charles V 1364; Joan of Arc enters Orleans 1428; France ridden of English 1451; French take Milan 1491; Huguenot war 1560; massacre of St. Bartholomew 1572; House of Bourbon 1589; Cardinal Richelieu 1624; invasion of Holland 1672; Louis XV 1715; France aids America 1778; revolution 1790; republic 1792; Napoleon consul 1799; Emperor 1804; campaign in Russia 1812; fall of Napoleon 1815; conquest of Algiers 1830; Louis Napoleon president, 1848; Napoleon III emperor 1852; French in Mexico 1863; war with Prussia 1870; Republic; 1871 Thiers president, Jules Grevy president 1879; occupation of Anam and trouble with China 1883.

ITALY AND COTEMPORARY.

Lombards take Italy A. D. 596; defeat Constans II 662; and conquered by Charlemagne 774; the Crusades 1090 to 1,300; wars of Charles V in Italy 1527; capture of Rome 1527; order of Jesuits founded 1535; calendar remodeled by pope Gregory XII 1582; Peter Great in Russia 1689; Frederick II in Prussia 1740; French in Spain 1808; Moscow burned 1812; Greece independent 1827; siege of Sebastopol 1854; Victor Emanuel King of Italy 1861; revolution in Spain 1868; Russia-Turkish war 1877; Humbert King of Italy 1879; assassination of Alexander II of Russia 1881; Alexander III crowned 1883.

GERMANY.

House of France 814; Henry I defeats the Danes 934; war with the Saracens 1073; Frederick I invades Italy 1154; destroys Milan 1162; House of Hapsburg 1273; revolt of Swiss and Wm. Tell 1307; House of Luxemburg 1349; John Huss burned by Sigismund 1415; House of Austria 1438; Maximilian I 1493; reformation by Luther 1517; Maximilian II 1564; battle of Prague 1620; Leopold I 1659; House of Lorraine 1745.

PRUSSIA.

Takes Hanover 1801; war with France 1813; German Confederation 1815; war with Denmark 1864, and Austria 1866, invasion of France 1870, William made emperor 1871 and died 1888, succeeded by Frederick, March 13 1888.

AUSTRIA.

An empire 1800, war with France 1813, with Hungary 1848, with France and Italy 1859, withdrawal from the confederation 1870, international exhibition at Vienna 1873, agreement with Germany on Eastern question 1880.

ENGLAND.

Anglo Saxon Kings 825, Egbert 828, Alfred the great 871, ravages of Scotland 933, Danish Kings 1016, Saxons restored 1041, English language originates from the Saxon, Danish, British, Welsh, Norman, Latin, French and Greek A. D. 1000 to 1500, Norman Dynasty 1066, conquest of Ireland 1171, conquest of Wales 1282, battle of Bannockburn 1314, House of Lancaster 1399, war with France 1413, House of York 1461, House of Tudor 1485, battle of Flodden 1513, Ann Boleyn beheaded 1536 and Mary of Scots 1587, House of Stuart 1603, Oliver Cromwell 1649, Stuarts restored 1660, great London fire 1666, battle of the Boyne 1690 House of Hanover 1714, war with Spain 1739, with France 1756, war with colonies 1775, Union with Ireland 1801, war with U. S. 1812, battle of Waterloo 1815, Victoria crowned queen 1837, Crimean war 1854, Atlantic cable laid 1866, Fenian trouble 1867, Zulu war 1879, famine in Ireland 1880, war with Egypt 1882, Gladstone's bill or relief of Ireland 1887.

AMERICA, OUR HOME.

Discovered by Norsemen A D 980, Iceland settled 986, Lief visited Newfoundland and Massachusetts 1001, discovered by Columbus 1492, Florida entered by Ponce de Leon 1512, Balboa discovers the Pacific 1513, Cortez in Mexico 1519, Pizarro in Peru 1532, DeSoto in Florida and Louisiana 1541, St. Augustine founded 1565 Jamestown, Va., 1607, Quebec 1608, New York 1614, Plymouth Rock 1620, Sweedes in Delaware 1627, Maryland settled 1634, Connecticut 1635, New Jersey and North Carolina 1664, South Carolina 1670, Pennsylvania 1682, Georgia by Oglethorpe 1733, New Hampshire 1741, Quebec taken 1759, Canada ceded to England by the French '61, Revolutionary war '75 Declaration of Independence July 4th 1776; surrender of Cornwallis '81, treaty of peace '83, constitution adopted '87, Washington made president, '89, Louisiana ceded to U. S. 1803, war with England 1812, Florida ceded '20, Buenos Ayres independent '16, Mexico '21, Texas '36, annexed '45, war with Mexico '46, civil war '61, Maximilian emperor '64, U. S. buys Alaska '67, war in Cuba '71, Chili-Peru war '81, Mexico building railroad '82.

ADDITION OF STATES.

Vermont admitted 1791, Kentucky 1792, Tennessee 1796, Ohio 1802, Louisiana admitted '12, Indiana admitted '16, Mississippi '17 Illinois '18, Alabama '19, Maine '20, Missouri '21, Arkansas '36, Michigan '37, Texas annexed '45, Florida admitted '45, Iowa '46, New Mexico and California purchased '48, Wisconsin admitted '48, California '50, Minnesota '58, Oregon '59, Kansas '61, West Virginia '63, Nevada '64, Nebraska '67, Southern States re-admitted '68, Colorado '76. With the exception of the years 1821 to '36 the United States has never before in her history of a century been so long without admitting a new State. Dakota, Wyoming and Utah are knocking for admission and with some legal technicalities removed will probably soon be within the fold.

INTERNAL AND FOREIGN.

Wayne's victory at Maumee 1794, Jay's treaty '95, with France '97, Government removed from Philadelphia to Washington, D. C., '99, trial of Aaron Burr for Conspiracy 1807, Perry's victory Sept. 19, '13, Washington burned '14, battle of New Orleans '15, Missouri compromise '20, Lafayette's visit '21, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, 2d and third presidents died July 4 '26, protective tariff bill passed '28, treaty with Turkey '30, Blackhawk war '32, Seminole war '35, financial crisis '37, veto of bank bill '41, gold in California '48, Taylor died July 9th, '50, Kansas trouble '55, treaty with Japan '54, Mormon insurrection, Dred-Scott decision '57, John Brown's insurrection '59, South Carolina seceded Dec. 20 '60, Miss., Ala., Fla., Ga., La., Tex. Va., Ark., Tenn. and North Carolina follow and Jefferson Davis elected president of the Southern Confederacy '61, bombardment of Fort Sumter and battle of Bull Run '61, Antietam, Ft. Donaldson, Pea Ridge, Shiloh, 2d Bull Run, Corinth, Fredericksburg, '62, Emancipation Proclamation Jan. 1, '63, battles of Chancellerville, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, '63, Wilderness, Petersburg and Sherman's March to the Sea, '64, battle of Five Forks, surrender of Lee, Johnson and Kirby Smith and end of war '65, impeachment and acquittal of President Johnson '68, Fifteenth Amendment 70, great fire in Chicago '71, Modoc war '73, Custer massacre and Centennial Exposition '76, great railroad riots '77, resumption of specie payment '79, treaty with China '81, general strike of telegraph operators '83, World's Exposition New Orleans '84-'85, great flood of the Ohio Feb. '84, earthquake at Charleston, '86, great railroad disaster at Chatsworth, Illinois, over 100 persons killed '87, Ex-Senator Conklin and Chief Justice Waite died '88.

CANADA, OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBOR.

The government of Canada is subject to the British crown but is semi-independent, its history dating back to the sixteenth century. Jacques Cartier; a French sea captain planted his standard on the shores of New Brunswick in 1534 and claimed it for France. Later he discovered the river St. Lawrence. General Wolfe's forces captured Quebec in 1759 and the entire country was claimed for the British. During the Revolutionary struggle for independence the Canadian settlements remained true to the king and after and during the war many Tories fled from the colonies to Upper Canada, now called Ontario, while the eastern province is known as Quebec, or Lower Canada.

Canada proper covers 375,000 square miles and has a population of about 3,750,000 inhabitants while the remainder of the British Possessions in North America covers an area ten times as great and has only about one-third as many inhabitants. In 1825 Ontario had a population of 158,027; '52, 952,004 and in '86 about two millions. The Canadian Pacific railroad now more than half completed, will open to settlement an immense tract of country and be the fourth iron highway across the continent. The Central Pacific completed in 1868 having made the first through connection from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. Canada proper is the most fertile and salubrious in the British American territory; even the frigid regions of the Northwest Territory and Manitoba are gaining in population. Winnipeg the capital city of the latter country is rapidly rising to prominence. The summer seasons although short are warm and the growth of vegetation marvelous.

MEXICO, OUR SOUTHERN BORDER.

The history of Mexico up to the time of its conquest by Cortez is almost unknown. When DeCordova discovered the country in 1517 he found the Aztecs Nation in possession of the land. These people were far in advance of the aboriginals who occupied the territory now belonging to the U. S. They had a monarchical government, cities and agricultural lands, were versed in astronomy and the working of metals, pottery, etc., yet had nothing but tradition as to their ancestry or origin. Some writers consider them of the highest type of Indian civilization while others believe them to have descended from a different source. Their habits and manners make it reasonable to infer that they were contemporaries with, and perhaps the same race as the Moundbuilders of the Ohio Valley, whose tumuli still remain as monuments to their skill and devotion. Montezuma was monarch of the Aztecs when the country was taken by Fernando Cortez 1519-21 and thenceforth for nearly 300 years Mexico was under Spanish rule. The revolution of 1810 by the natives was a most bloody scene and resulted in the destruction of thousands of lives. Don Augustin Iturbide a native Mexican Spaniard ten years later led a successful revolt and the Independence of Mexico was established in 1821. Since then the government has had numerous changes but is at present essentially like the U. S. in form.

Mexico covers an area of 741,589 square miles and has a population of about ten millions of inhabitants. Its table lands are salubrious and fertile and with two through railroad lines from Texas, this easy going republic will doubtless fall into the rapid march of enterprise and refinement.

CUBA, OUR ISLAND NEIGHBOR,

The greatest of Spain's colonial possessions was discovered by Columbus in 1492, and in 1511 Velasquez conquered the natives. Havana was founded 1519. Cuba has been more prosperous since the advent of Las Casas as governor-general in 1790 but has had numerous bickerings and revolts. A serious revolt occurred in 1868, which caused the sacrifice of 56,000 Cuban soldiers and cost the Spanish

government more than twenty millions of dollars to quell. It is still tributary to Spain but groans under the yoke and longs for annexation to the U. S., from which it is separated by less than 100 miles of ocean.

The limit of these pages will not permit of giving detailed facts regarding Central and South America; but our relations with the mother country are so intimate that we shall appropriate some space to her consideration next.

GREAT BRITAIN, OUR MOTHER COUNTRY.

The history of Great Britain properly commences with the conquests of Cesar B C 55. The Roman rule lasted till 420 A D. The Scots, Hunns, Danes and other tribes ravaged the country and internal dissensions continued until the establishment of the Norman line A D 1066. The first parliament was convened in 1265 and thirty years later a session of commons was added, these being a concession wrung from the Kings by the Barons. King Charles attempted to dispense with parliament, but was overthrown by Oliver Cromwell in 1645. The Habeas Corpus Act was passed in 1679 on the return of the Stuarts to the throne. The government is a constitutional monarchy, the executive power being vested in the sovereign and the legislative in parliament. The area of Great Britain including Ireland covers 121,571 square miles and has about 36,000,000 people. The entire British Possession covers an area of 7,788,347 square miles and having a population of over 300,000,000 of inhabitants, or about one-fourth of humanity. Other European countries deserve a separate mention but we must refer the reader to more exhaustive history.

EIGHTEEN DECISIVE BATTLES**In the World's History.**

- *Marathon by Miltiades B C 490, Athenians—Persians.
- Syracuse by Glippus BC 414, Syracusans—Spartans.
- Arbela by Alexander B C 331, Greeks—Persians.
- Metaurus by Nero, B C 207, Romans—Carthaginians.
- Winfieldlippe by Arminius A D 9, Germans—Romans.
- Chalons by Aetius, 451, Romans, etc—Hunns.
- Tours by Charles Martel, 732, Franks—Saracens.
- Hastings by William, 1066, Normans—Anglo-Saxons.
- Orleans by Joan of Arc, 1429, French—English.
- Armada by Effingham, 1588, English and Dutch—Spaniards.
- Blenheim by Marlborough, 1704, English and Aust.—French and Bavarians.
- Valmy by Kellerman, 1792, France—Allied Power.
- Pultowa by Peter Great 1709, Russia—Sweden.
- Saratoga by Gates, 1777, Americans—English.
- Waterloo by Wellington and Blucher 1815, English and Prussian—French.
- Sedan '70, Prussians—French.
- Sebastopol '54-5, Eng, French, Turks—Russia.
- Gettysburg by Meade, '63, Union—Confederacy.
- *Names of places appear first, prominent general next, date, victorious army, defeated forces last.

Population and Debt of Cities of the United States.

Name of Place.	Population Census 1880.	Debt 1880.	For each person.
Akron Ohio	16,511	\$ 17,619	\$ 1 06
Albany New York.....	90,003	3,138,500	34 52
Alleghany Pennsylv'na	78,681	1,596,429	20 29
Allentown do	18,063	430,443	23 83
Alexandria Virginia...	13,658	1,037,088	75 92
Altoona Pennnsylvania	19,716	368,830	18 70
Aitchison Kanss.....	15,106	449,647	29 76
Atlanta Georgia.....	31,398	2,180,000	63 38
Auburn New York.....	22,924	530,000	12 32
Augusta Georgia.....	23,023	1,961,319	18 58

Austin, Texas	10,960	106,744	9 74
Baltimore, Maryland..	332,100	27,092,090	81 55
Bangor, Maine	16,827	2,661,000	158 13
Bay City, Michigan....	20,693	433,100	20 93
Binghamton, N. Y....	17,315	299,500	17 29
Bloomington, Ill	17,184	221,463	12 88
Boston, Massachusetts,	362,535	28,244,017	77 90
Bridgeport, Conn.....	29,145	831,000	28 51
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	566,689	38,040,000	67 13
Buffalo, N. Y.....	155,137	8,211,934	52 93
Burlington, Iowa.....	19,450	128,062	6 58
Cambridge, Mass.....	52,740	3,403,723	64 53
Camden, N. J.....	41,658	1,164,090	27 96
Charleston, S. C.....	49,999	4,129,102	82 58
Chattanooga, Tenn....	12,852	71,566	5 55
Davenport, Iowa.....	21,834	290,675	13 31
Evansville, Ind.....	29,280	none	
Erie, Pa.....	27,730	1,201,229	43 31
Elmira, N. Y.....	20,541	270,400	13 17
East Saginaw, Mich....	19,016	611,055	32 13
Fall River, Mass.....	49,006	3,169,765	64 68
Grand Rapids, Mich....	32,015	471,000	14 71
Galveston, Texas.....	22,253	1,023,249	45 97
Hoboken, N. J.....	30,999	1,099,250	35 46
Houston, Texas.....	18,646	1,501,591	80 53
Indianapolis, Ind.....	75,074	1,914,500	25 50
Kansas City, Mo.....	55,813	1,339,224	23 99
Louisville, Ky.....	123,645	4,842,935	39 16
Lewiston, Maine.....	19,083	1,038,102	54 39
Milwaukee, Wis.....	115,578	2,160,289	18 69
Minneapolis, Minn....	46,887	1,137,467	24 25
Memphis, Tenn.....	33,593	none	
Manchester, N. H.....	32,630	929,000	28 19
Mobile, Alabama.....	31,205	2,071,100	85 91
New York, N. Y.....	1,206,590	109,425,414	90 69
New Orleans, La.....	216,140		
Norfolk, Virginia.....	21,966	2,187,371	99 57
Newport, Ky.....	20,433	666,618	42 41
Nashville, Tenn.....	43,461	1,606,200	36 95
Oakland, Cal.....	34,556	669,126	19 35
Omaha, Nebraska.....	30,518	227,578	7 45
Oswego, N. Y.....	21,177	1,264,224	59 86
Oshkosh, Wis.....	15,749	130,500	8 28
Pittsburg, Pa.....	156,381	14,134,296	90 37
Providence, R. I.....	104,850		
Patterson, N. J.....	50,887	1,350,500	26 71
Portland, Maine.....	33,810	4,332,154	128 13
Peoria, Ill.....	29,315	716,500	24 44
Petersburg, Va.....	21,656	1,136,100	52 46
Poughkeepsie, N. Y....	20,207	1,939,198	95 96

Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Public Debts.

Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and a statement of the Public Debt, including accrued interest thereon, less cash in the Treasury, on the 1st day of July of each year, compiled from the published Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Year.	President.	Vice-President.	Debt.
1789—Washington.....	Adams.....	\$	
1793—Washington.....	Adams.....	80,352,634	04
1797—Adams.....	Jefferson.....	82,064,479	33
1801—Jefferson.....	Burr.....	83,038,050	30
1805—Jefferson.....	Clinton.....	82,312,150	50
1809—Madison.....	Clinton.....	57,023,192	00
1813—Madison.....	Gerry.....	55,962,827	57
1817—Monroe.....	Tompkins.....	123,491,965	16
1821—Monroe.....	Tompkins.....	89,987,427	66
1825—J. Q. Adams.....	Calhoun.....	83,788,432	71
1829—Jackson.....	Calhoun.....	58,421,413	67
1833—Jackson.....	Van Buren.....	7,001,698	83
1837—Van Buren.....	Johnson.....	336,957	83
1841—Harrison.....	Tyler.....	5,259,975	54
1842—Tyler.....	Wm. P. Mangum	13,594,480	73
1845—Polk.....	Dallas.....	15,925,303	01
1849—Taylor.....	Filmore.....	63,061,858	69
1850—Filmore.....	King.....	63,452,773	55
1853—Pierce.....	King.....	59,803,117	70
1857—Buchanan.....	Breckenridge.....	28,699,831	85
1861—Lincoln.....	Hamlin.....	90,580,873	72
1865—Lincoln.....	Johnson.....	2,680,647,869	74

1866—Johnson.....	Foster.....	2,773,236	173 69
1869—Grant.....	Colfax.....	2,489,002	480 58
1873—Grant.....	Wilson.....	2,147,818	713 57
1877—Hayes.....	Wheeler.....	2,060,158	223 26
1881—Garfield.....	Arthur.....	1,840,598	811 82
1882—Arthur.....	Davis.....	1,688,914	460 90
1886—Cleveland.....	Hendricks.....	1,417,156	862 70

Brief Biography of Presidents.

George Washington, born Va., 1732; died '99, Aid-de-camp to Braddock, Indian campaign '55, chosen to Colonial Congress '74, Commander-in-chief '75 President '89-97.

John Adams, born Mass. 1735, died 1826, 1st vice-president and 2d president U.S., defeated by Jefferson in 1800, one of the founders of the Republic.

Thomas Jefferson, of Va., 1743, died 1826, in Colonial Congress 1775, drafted Declaration Independence '76, governor of Va. 79, minister at Paris '85, Sec. of State '89, vice-president '96, president 1801-9.

James Madison of Va., born 1751, died 1836, one of the founders of the Federal party, elected Congress '89, Sec. of State 1809, president 1809-17.

James Monroe, of Va., 1758, 1831, elected to Congress 1783, governor of Va. 1799, Envoy to France 1802, Sec. of State '11, president '17-25.

John Quincy Adams, of Mass., 1767, 1848, president '25-29, defeated by Jackson '28, elected to congress '30. His oratory gained for him the title of "Old Man Eloquence."

Andrew Jackson, of S. C. 1767, 1845, was rather illiterate, in congress 1796, U. S. senate 1797, distinguished at the battle of New Orleans, '51 president '29-37.

Martin Van Buren, of N. Y., 1782, 1862, elected state senator N. Y. 1803, state attorney-general '15, U. S. senator '21, governor '28, secretary of state '29, vice-president '33, president '37-41.

William H. Harrison, of Va., 1773, 1841, aid-de-camp to Gen. Wayne in Indian war, territorial governor of Indiana 1801-'13, defeated Indians at Tippecanoe '11, elected to congress '16, senator '24, elected president '40, and died one month after his inauguration.

John Tyler, of Va., 1790, 1862, elected to congress 1816, governor of Va. '25, U. S. Senator '27, vice-president under Harrison and succeeded him April 4th '41.

James K. Polk, of N. C. 1795, 1849, congressman from Tenn. '25, governor '39, president '45 to '49. During his term Texas was annexed and the war with Mexico prosecuted.

Zachary Taylor, of Va. 1784, 1850, served in Seminole and Blackhawk war, major-general in Mexican war and won the battles of Resaca and Buena Vista, inaugurated president '49 and died July 9th, 1850.

Millard Fillmore, of N. Y. 1800, 1874, congress '32, elected vice-president '48, and succeeded to the presidency on the death of Taylor.

Franklin Pierce, of N. H. 1804, 1869, congress '32, senator '37, brigadier-general in Mexican war, elected president '52, opposed coercion of the south '63.

James Buchanan, of Pa. 1791, 1868, congress '21, minister to Russia '32, U. S. senator '34, secretary of state '45, minister to England '53, president '57.

Abraham Lincoln, of Ky. 1809, elected to Ill. legislature '34, congress '46, defeated by Douglas for U. S. senator '54, elected president '60, re-elected '64 and assassinated April 14, '65 by John Wilkes Booth.

Andrew Johnson, N. C. 1808, 1875, congress from Tenn. '43, governor '53, U. S. senator '57, military governor '62, elected vice-president '64, and succeeded to the presidency on the assassination of Lincoln. He was subsequently elected U. S. senator.

Ulysses S. Grant, of Ohio, 1822, 1885, served in

Mexico, colonel of 21st Ill. vols. and brigadier-general '62, commander-in-chief '64, president '69-77.

Rutherford B. Hayes, of Conn. 1822, brigadier-general from Ohio, congress '65, question as to validity of electoral votes decided by special commission 8 to 7 and Hayes inaugurated '77.

James A. Garfield, of Ohio, 1831, professor of Latin and Greek at Hiram college and chosen president of that institution '58, state senate '59, col. '61, brigadier '62, congress '62, U. S. senator '80, president '81, shot by Giteau July 2, '81, died Sept. 19th.

Chester A. Arthur, of Vt. 1831, 1886, N. Y. lawyer, collector of port of N. Y., '71, elected vice-president '80 and succeeded to the presidency on the death of Garfield.

Grover Cleveland, of N. J., 1837, teacher in N. Y. Blind Asylum, lawyer in Buffalo, sheriff '80, mayor '81, elected governor of N. Y. by 192,000 majority '81, president '84, re-nominated '88.

Prominent Personages.

Joseph Addison, 1672, 1719, English poet and moralist, author of "The Campaign," under secretary of state 1705.

Thomas B. Aldrich, 1836, Am. poet and novelist, Prudence Paltry, etc.

Elhan Allen, 1742, '89, commander in Revolutionary war, hero of Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

Benedict Arnold, 1740, 1801, American general and traitor, later colonel in British army.

John Jacob Astor, of Heidelberg, Germany, 1763, 1848, rose rapidly to wealth in N. Y. merchandise. Founded the Astor Library.

Francis Bacon, 1561, 1626, English statesman, jurist and philosopher. Queen's counsel at age of 28, solicitor-general 1607.

Sir Samuel Baker, 1821, English African explorer, author geographical and literary works.

Nathaniel P. Banks, 1816, American general and politician, congress '52, governor of Mass. 3 terms.

Benj. D. Beaconsfield, 1804, 1880, English statesman and novelist, chancellor of exchequer, prime minister '68.

P. T. G. Beauregard, 1816, confederate general at Ft. Sumter, Bull Run and Shiloh.

Thos. H. Benton, 1782, 1858, of Hillsboro, N. C. Elected to U. S. senate from Mo. 1820, and congress '52.

James G. Blaine, of Pa. 1830, congress from Maine '62, U. S. senator '77, secretary under Garfield, candidate for presidency '84.

Daniel Boone, of Pa. 1735, 1820, pioneer Ky., Ind., Ill. and Missouri. Prominent Indian fighter.

John C. Breckenridge, of Ky. 1821, 1875, vice president under Buchanan, candidate for president '60, U. S. Senator '61, resigned and entered confederate service as general and later secretary of war for the confederacy.

John Brown, of Conn. 1800, zealous abolitionist, headed negro insurrection at Harper's Ferry '59 and was hanged by Gov. Wise, of Va. the same year.

Robt Burnes, 1759, 1796, Scotchman and author of many prominent poems.

Aaron Burr, 1756, 1836, lawyer and statesman, vice-president under Jefferson, killed Hamilton in duel, was tried for treason but acquitted.

Benj. F. Butler, of N. H., 1818, lawyer, politician and general, military governor of New Orleans, '62, congress from Mass. '66, governor '82.

Lord Byron, 1788, 1824, English poet, espoused the cause of Greek liberty and died in Greece.

Thos. Carlyle, 1795, 1881, Scotch essayist, biographer, historian and mathematician.

Marcus T. Cicero, B. C. 106. '43, Roman author, statesman orator, exiled B. C. 58, but recalled. Killed by Antony's soldiers.

Henry Clay, of Va. 1777, 1852, statesman and orator, U. S. senate 1806, signed treaty of Ghent '15, candidate for president '32 and '44, prominently connected with the compromise of 1850.

Saml. T. Coleridge, 1772, 1834, English poet and critic, German linguist and wrote Lyrical Ballads.

Christopher Columbus, of Genoa, Italy, 1436, 1506, sailed from Palos Aug. 3, 1492, reached San Salvador Oct. 12 of that year and gave the natives the name of Indians, discovered Jamaica and Porto Rica 1493, and South America 1498.

Confucius, B. C. 551, 478, Chinese philosopher, commenced preaching at 22, originated the "Golden Rule" and taught that to be polite and do good to humanity should be the chief end of man. Two-thirds of the human race for 2,300 years have given great credence to the precepts which he enunciated.

Copernicus, 1473, 1543, German astronomer, disproved the Ptolemaic theory and demonstrated that the sun is the center of the universe.

Wm. Cowper, 1731, 1800, English poet, translated Homer 1784. His letters and poetry are highly eulogized.

Charles R. Darwin, 1809, '82, English naturalist and originated the theory of "evolution," that all forms of animal or vegetable life progress in the scale of natural descent by the "survival of the fittest."

Jefferson Davis, of Ky., 1808, U. S. senator from Miss., '47, inaugurated president of the Confederacy '61, imprisoned in Fortress Monroe for 2 years after the fall of Richmond, released on bail with Horace Greeley and other northern men as sureties and later the indictment quashed.

Daniel Defoe, 1661, 1731, English novelist, in insurrection against James II. Author of over 200 works.

John R. DeKalb, 1732, 1780, German general, accompanied Lafayette to Am. 1777 and killed at battle of Camden S. C. '80.

Demosthenes, B. C. 385, 322, Athenian orator, opposed Philip of Macedon against whom he delivered his "Philippics." Oration on the crown his greatest achievement. Suicided by poison.

Charles Dickens, 1812, '70, English novelist, for a time reporter for the press, author of Nicholas Nickolby, David Copperfield, Oliver Twist and other prominent productions.

Stephen A. Douglas, of Vt., 1817, '61, statesman, congress from Illinois, '43, senator '47, candidate for presidency '56, '60. Supported Federal war, '61.

Frederick Douglas, of Md., 1817, greatest colored American orator. Sold to a shipbuilder '32, escaped to Mass. and assumed the name of Douglas. Employed as orator for the American Anti-slavery Society '41.

Dryden, 1631, 1700, English poet, critic and dramatist, wrote "Ode on Alexander's Feast."

Mme. DuDevant, 1804, '76, French novelist, married at 18, 10 years later separated, changed from zealous catholic to liberalist, adopting man's attire and denouncing the marriage system.

Thomas A. Edison, 1847, Am. electrician and inventor of improved telegraphy, telephone, electric light, phonograph, etc.

Geo. F. Edmunds, of Vt. 1828, U. S. senator '66, re-elected three terms, and president of the senate under Arthur and after the death of Hendricks.

Ralph W. Emerson, of Mass. 1803, '82, essayist,

philosopher and poet, Unitarian minister '29, author of "Representative Men."

Edward Everett, 1794, 1865, orator and statesman, Prof. of Greek at Harvard '55; congress '24, governor of Mass. '35, minister to England '41, secretary of state '52, senate '53.

Henry Fielding, 1707, 1754, English novelist and dramatist, lieutenant-general. "Tom Jones" his greatest novel.

Benj. Franklin, of Mass. 1706, 1790, statesman and philosopher, youngest of 17 children, printer, established Penna. Gazette, published "Poor Richard's Almanac" 1735, drew electricity from the clouds by a kite '52, minister to France '76, governor of Penn. '85, member of constitutional convention '87.

Robert Fulton, of Penn'a, 1765, 1815, engineer and inventor of steam boat, invented sub-marine torpedo in Paris, discovered steam navigation 1801, assisted by Robert Livingston, built steamer Clermont 1806, which ran regularly between New York and Albany.

Galileo, 1564, 1642, Italian astronomer, adopted copernicum theory and constructed telescope 1609, discovered Jupiter's moons and ascertained that the "Milky Way" was composed of myriads of stars.

Edward Gibbon, 1737, 1794, English historian, author of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," He was liberal in his religious belief.

Oliver Goldsmith, 1728, '74, Irish poet and author of several prominent novels.

Jay Gould, of Sandusky, Ohio, 1836, has become prominent as a railway and telegraph owner and manager.

Horace Greeley, of N. H., 1811, 1872, journalist, founded N. Y. Tribune '41, was democratic candidate for president '72, defeated by Grant and died shortly afterwards.

Gutenberg, 1401, 1468, German inventor of printing and first publisher of the bible.

Alex. Hamilton, born in West Indies 1757; killed in duel by Aaron Burr, 1804, orator, statesman and general in revolutionary war.

Wade Hampton, of S. C. 1818, Confederate general, governor of S. C. 1876, U. S. senator '78.

Winfield S. Hancock, 1824, 1886, major-general in late war, prominent in Gettysburg fight, democratic candidate for presidency 1880.

Hannibal, B. C. 247, 183, Carthaginian general subdued the Spaniards, captured Saguntum 219, routed Roman army 216, defeated by Scipio Africanus, 202, suicided by poison to escape being prisoner of the Romans.

Francis Bret Harte, of N. Y. 1839, humoristic writer; consul to a German port, '78, author of "Heathen Chinee," etc.

Warren Hastings, 1732, 1818, British general and statesman, governor-general of India, defeated Hyder Ali, king of Mysore,

Nathaniel Hawthorne, 1804, 1864, Am. author, Twice told tales, Scarlet Letter, Blithedale Romances, etc.

Robert Y. Hayne, 1791, 1840, Am. orator and statesman, opponent of Webster in discussion of constitution, governor of S. C. 1832.

Patrick Henry, 1736, 1799, Am. patriot and orator, in continental congress, governor of Virginia.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, 1809, Am. physician, author and poet. The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, Elsie Venner, etc.

Homér, B. C. 1000, Greek poet, regarded as one of the greatest. Supposed to have been blind and poor. The Iliad and Odyssey are prominent text books.

Horace, B. C. '65, Latin poet, Odes, Epistles and Satires.

Samuel Houston, 1793, 1863, Am. general and statesman, governor of Tennessee '27, commander of Texas forces in revolt against Mexico, captured Santa Anna '36, and elected president of Texas. U. S. senator and governor of Texas.

Washington Irving, of New York, 1783, 1859, author Knickerbocker's History of N. Y. secretary of legation at London '29, minister to Spain '42, 'Bracebridge Hall,' 'Conquest of Grenada,' etc. are among his works.

Stonewall Jackson, of Va. 1824, Confederate general, defeated Banks at Cedar Mountain and captured 10,000 prisoners at Harper's Ferry '62, having reconnoitered with aids beyond his lines near Chancellorville he was taken for the approaching enemy and killed by his own troops.

Ben Johnson, 1574, 1637, English poet and dramatist, served as a mason, soldier, actor, author of 'Every Man in his humor,' 'Alchemist,' etc. Poet Laureate by James I.

Elisha Kent Kane, 1820, '57, Am. Arctic explorer.

LaFayette, 1757, 1834, French general and patriot, aided America 1777, wounded at Brandywine, commander of French Nat. Guard, 1789, revisited Am. 1824 and prominent in French Revolution '30.

James Lawrence, 1781, 1813, Am. naval hero, commanded the Chesapeake, and killed by British frigate Shannon off Boston, exclaiming while dying "Don't give up the ship."

Robert E. Lee, of Va., 1806, '70, chief engineer of Scott's army in Mexico, commander in chief of the Confederate forces. Surrendered at Appomattox April 9, '65.

Henry W. Longfellow, of Maine, 1807, '82 poet, prof. of modern languages at Bowdoin '29, at Harvard '36, Hyperion, Hiawatha, Miles Standish, etc., among his works.

Ignatius de Loyola, 1491, 1566, Spanish founder of the Jesuits.

Martin Luther, of Eisleben, Germany, 1483, 1546, protestant reformer, priest 1507, prof. of philosophy at Wittenberg '08, denounced sale of indulgences '17, translated new testament '22 and old testament '34.

Thos. B. McCauley, 1800; '59, English historian; critic, and essayist.

Geo. B. McClellan, of Pa., 1826, '85, served in Mexican war, engineer Ill. Cen. R. R. '57, commanded Federal forces '61, democratic candidate for presidency '64, afterwards governor of N. J.

Michael Angelo, 1474, 1563, greatest Italian painter, poet, sculptor, architect of St. Peters church at Rome.

John Milton, 1608, '74, greatest English poet, blind '34, completed 'Paradise Lost' '55.

Mahomet, A. D. 569, founder of the Moslem religion and author of the Koran.

Sir Thomas Moore, 1480, 1535, English statesman, philosopher, parliament 1504, author of Utopia '16.

Samuel F. B. Morse, 1791, 1872, Am. inventor of telegraph, constructed first line '44, Washington to Baltimore.

Horatio V. Nelson, 1758, 1805, greatest English naval commander, killed at Trafalgar where his fleet defeated French and Spanish.

Sir Isaac Newton, 1642, 1727, English philosopher and mathematician, discovered gravitation '67, author of 'Principia.'

Michael Ney, 1750, 1815, French marshal, was called "bravest of the brave," had five horses killed under him at battle of Waterloo, was captured afterwards and executed for treason.

William Pitt, 1759, 1806, English statesman and orator, parliament 1780, prime minister 1783.

Thomas Paine, 1737, 1809, patriotic writer and free-thinker, author of "The Crisis," "Age of Reason" and other works.

Pocahontas, 1505, 1617, daughter of Chief Powhatan and saved life of Captain John Smith, married English gentleman Rolfe.

Israel Putnam, 1718, 1790, Am. revolutionary general, prominent at Bunker Hill.

Pythagorus, B. C. 600, 510, Greek philosopher, general the doctrine of transmigration of souls.

John Randolph, of Va. 1773, 1833, politician and orator, congress 1799, senate 1824, minister to Russia 1830.

Peyton Randolph, of Va., 1723, 1775, president of the first American congress.

Jean Jacques Rousseau, 1712, 1778, French philosopher and writer.

Johanne Schiller, 1759, 1805, most popular of German poets.

Sir Walter Scott, 1771, 1832, prominent Scottish novelist and poet.

Wm. H. Seward, 1801, 1872, secretary of State 1861-9, nearly assassinated the same night that Lincoln was shot, (April 14, 1865).

Horatio Seymour, 1811, 1886, governor of N.Y. 1852, re-elected 1862, democratic presidential candidate '68.

William Shakespeare, 1564, 1616, greatest English dramatist and famous author.

Philip H. Sheridan, 1831, 1888, general in Federal army and commander-in-chief 1883 till his death.

Henry W. Shaw, (Josh Billings) 1818, 1885, American humoristic writer and lecturer.

John Sherman, 1823, secretary of treasury 1877-81, resumed specie payment, prominent senator.

Wm. T. Sherman, 1820, Am. general, made the celebrated "March to the Sea"; general of army '69.

Capt. John Smith, 1579, 1631, English explorer, founder of Va., first circumnavigator of the globe.

Charles H. Spurgeon, 1834, English pulpit orator and evangelist.

Alex. H. Stevens, of Ga., 1812, '83, statesman, congress 1843, vice-president of the confederacy, author of history U. S. and war between the states.

Thomas Dewitt Talmage, 1832, noted preacher in New York city.

Samuel J. Tilden, 1814, 1886, governor of N. Y., democratic candidate for president 1876, had popular majority of a quarter million, and was given by the 'electoral commission' 184 of the 369 electoral votes.

'Boss' Tweed, 1823, 1878, politician, mayor of New York, and embezzler.

Matthew Vassar, 1792, 1868; founder of Vassar college.

Voltaire, 1694, 1778, French author, poet, dramatist, historian, philosopher and skeptic.

James Watt, 1736, 1819, Scottish engineer and inventor, improved and completed steam engine.

Noah Webster, 1758, 1843, spent most of his life as a lexicographer.

Daniel Webster, of N. H., 1782, 1852, lawyer, orator, statesman, congress 1812, senate 1828, secretary of state, candidate for president 1834.

Arthur W. Wellington, 1769, 1852, British general and statesman, parliament 1805, secretary of Ireland 1807, defeated Napoleon at Waterloo 1815.

John G. Whittier, of Mass., 1807, poet and author of famous ballads.

Wm. Wadsworth, 1770, 1850, English poet.

Ulrich Zwingli, 1484, 1531, Swiss reformer, killed in battle.

STANDING ARMIES.

Italy has an army of 214,000 and 2,475,000 trained men available. France keeps under arms 500,000 men, one-fourth cavalry, has 1,850 field guns and 100 fortress batteries. Germany's land forces are 468,000 and she can muster about four times that number.—Austria's standing army numbers 289,000.—The English army 131,000, and in British India 189,000. Its navy is 700 ships.—The Russian Empire keeps standing 974,000 and can muster in war time over 2,000,000.—The Turkish standing army has 350,000 men.—China has 300,000 soldiers. Our form of government makes it practicable to maintain peace with a very small force, and we find the U. S. with only about 25,000 regular soldiers.

THE CIVIL WAR.

During the civil war from first to last 2,600,000 men were mustered in by the U. S. There were on duty Jan. 1st, '61, 14,663 Union soldiers, July, '61, 183,588, Jan. '62, 527,204, Jan. '63, 608,802, Jan. '64, 611,250, Jan. '65, 620,924, May '65, 797,807, and about one million on the muster roll at the close of the war. Many of the Union soldiers were mustered in for short periods, and none for longer than three years without re-enlistment.

The Confederate troops were mostly engaged during the war, and at the close their army numbered but little over 150,000, although 600,000 had been on the muster rolls. The loss from battle on both sides was about 200,000, and from wounds, disease and subsequent deaths, together with those totally disabled, foots up nearly four times as many, thus making a sacrifice of nearly a million of men and over eight billions of property, in one of the most remarkable civil wars the world has ever known.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

A name given to the southern boundary line of the Free State of Pennsylvania which formerly separated it from the Slave States of Maryland and Virginia. It was run—with the exception of about twenty-two miles—by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two English mathematicians and surveyors, between Nov. 15, 1763, and Dec. 26, 1767. During the excited debate in Congress in 1820, on the question of excluding slavery from Missouri, the eccentric John Randolph of Roanoke made great use of this phrase, which was caught up and re-echoed by every newspaper in the land, and thus gained a celebrity which it still retains.

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

First talked of by Colonel Julius W. Adams about 1865; act of incorporation passed April, 1866; survey begun by John A. Roebling, 1869; construction begun January 2, 1870; first rope thrown across the river August 14, 1876; Master Mechanic Farrington crossed in a boatswain's chair August 25, 1876; depth of the New York foundation below high water mark, 78 feet 6 inches; depth of the Brooklyn foundation below high water mark, 45 feet. The New York tower contains 46,945 cubic yards of masonry; the Brooklyn tower 38,214; weight of the Brooklyn tower, 93,079 tons; weight of the New York tower, about a third more; size of the towers at high water line, 140x59 feet; at roof course, 136x53 feet; height of tower above high water mark, 276 feet 6 inches; height of roadway in the clear in the middle of the East River, 135 feet; grade of the roadway, 3 feet 3 inches to 100 feet; width of the promenade in the center of bridge, 16 feet 7 inches; width for railway on one side of the promenade, 12 feet 10 inches; width of carriageway on the other side of the promenade, 18 feet 9 inches; width of bridge, 85 feet; length of main span, 1,595 feet 6 inches; length of each land span, 930 feet;

Length of the Brooklyn approach 971 feet. Length of the New York approach 1,560 feet. Length of each of the four great cables 3,578 feet 6 inches; diameter $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches; number of steel galvanized wires in each cable 5,434; weight of each cable about 800 tons. Ultimate strength of each cable 15,000 tons. Weight of steel in the suspended superstructure 10,000 tons. Total cost 15,000,000 dollars. Opened for traffic in 1853.

RAILWAY SUSPENSION BRIDGE, NIAGARA FALLS.

Engineer, John A. Roebling. Height of towers on American side 88 feet. Height of towers on Canada side 78 feet. Length of bridge 800 feet. Width of bridge 24 feet. Height above the river 250 feet. Number of cables 4. Diameter of cables 10 inches, containing about 4,000 miles of wire. Ultimate capacity of the 4 cables 12,400 tons. Total weight of bridge 800 tons. Distance between railway track and carriage road below 28 feet. Cost of construction 500,000 dollars. Bridge first opened for railway traffic March 8, 1855. Estimated depth of water in the channel beneath the bridge 250 feet. Velocity of current 20 miles per hour. Velocity of Whirlpool Rapids 27 miles per hour. Quantity of water passing through the gorge per minute 1,500,000,000 cubic feet.

NEW CAPITOL BUILDING AT ALBANY, N. Y.

It was decided to erect the New Capitol on the first day of May, 1865. On the ninth day of December, 1867, the work of excavation commenced and proceeded to a depth of sixteen feet below the surface. On the seventh day of July, 1869, the first stone in the foundation was laid. The corner stone was laid on the twenty-third day of June, 1871. The size is 300 feet north and south by 400 feet east and west, and with the porticoes will cover three acres and seven square feet. The walls are 108 feet high from the water table. Total cost of the building up to February 25th, 1884 was \$15,270,000. It is estimated that it will cost at least \$6,000,000 more to complete it.

U. S. WEATHER SIGNALS.

White flag indicates clear or fair weather. Blue flag indicates rain or snow. Black, triangular flag always refers to temperature; when placed above white or blue it indicates warmer weather; when placed below white or blue it indicates cooler weather; when not displayed the indications are that the temperature will remain stationary, or that the change will not vary five degrees from the temperature of the same hour of the preceding day. White flag with black square in center, indicates the approach of a sudden and decided fall in temperature.

The weather predictions are issued at 1 a. m., daily for the twenty-four hours commencing at 7 a. m. These predictions are telegraphed to Signal Service stations, railroads, post-offices, &c.

The cold-wave warnings are telegraphed to the principal stations of the service from twenty-four to forty-eight hours in advance, when it is expected that the temperature will fall decidedly and suddenly.

HOW TO MEASURE CORN IN CRIB, ETC.

This rule will apply to a crib of any size or kind. Two cubic feet of good sound dry corn in the ear will make a bushel of shelled corn. Then to get the quantity of shelled corn in a crib of corn in the ear, measure the length breadth and height of the crib, inside of the rail, multiply the length by the breadth and the product by the height; then divide the product by two and you have the number of bushels of shelled corn in the crib.

To find the number of apples, potatoes, etc. in a bin, multiply the length breadth and thickness together, and this product by 8, and point off one figure in the product for decimals.

ANTIDOTES FOR POISONS.

In case where the other articles to be used as antidotes are not in the house, give two tablespoonfuls of mustard mixed in a pint of warm water. Also give large draughts of warm milk or water mixed with oil butter or lard. If possible give as follows:

For bed-bug poison, blue vitriol, corrosive sublimate, sugar of lead, sulphate of zinc or red precipitate—give milk or white of eggs in large quantities.

For Fowler's solution or white precipitate, arsenic—give prompt emetic of mustard and salt—tablespoonful of each; follow with a quantity of sweet oil, butter or milk.

For antimonial wine or tartar emetic—drink warm water to encourage vomiting. If vomiting does not stop give a grain of opium in water.

For oil vitriol, muriatic acid or oxalic acid—Magnesia or soap dissolved in water. Give every two minutes.

For caustic soda or caustic potash—drink freely of water with vinegar or lemon juice in it.

For carbolic acid—give flour and water or glutinous drinks.

For chloral hydrate or chloroform—pour cold water over the head and face, with artificial respiration, galvanic battery.

For carbonate of soda, copperas or cobalt—prompt emetic; soap or mucilaginous drinks.

For laudanum, morphine or opium—strong coffee followed by ground mustard or grease in warm water to produce vomiting. Keep in motion.

For nitrate of silver—give common salt in warm water.

For strychnine or tincture nux vomica—emetic of mustard or sulphate of zinc, aided by warm water.

REMEDIES FOR BURNS AND SCALDS.

Every family should have a preparation of flax-seed oil, chalk and vinegar, about the consistency of thick paint, constantly on hand for burns and scalds. The best application in cases of burns and scalds is a mixture of one part of carbolic acid to eight parts of olive oil. Lint or linen rags are to be saturated in the lotion, and spread smoothly over the burned part, which should then be covered with oil silk or gutta-percha tissue to exclude air.

STRENGTH OF ICE.

Two inches thick—will support a man.
Four inches thick—a man on horseback.
Five inches thick—an eighty-pounder cannon.
Eight inches thick—a battery of artillery.
Ten inches thick—will support an army.

HOW TO MIX INK AND PAINTS FOR TINTS.

Red and black makes.....	Brown
Lake and white makes.....	Rose
Umber and white makes.....	Drab
White and brown makes.....	Chestnut
Red with light blue makes.....	Purple
Blue with lead color makes.....	Pearl
Carmine with white makes.....	Pink
Lamp black with indigo makes.....	Silver Grey
Lamp black with white makes.....	Lead color
Paris green with white makes.....	Light green
Yellow ochre and white makes.....	Buff
White tinted with purple makes.....	French white
Black with chrome green makes.....	Dark green
Emerald Green with white.....	Brilliant green
Vermilion with chrome yellow.....	Orange
Yellow with white lead.....	Straw color
White tinted with red and yellow.....	Cream
Yellow, blue, black and red.....	Olive

COMPOSITION OF SOLDERS.

Fine solder is an alloy of two parts of block tin, and one part of lead. Plumbing solder one part of block tin, two parts of lead. Glazing solder is equal parts of block tin and lead.

(Continued from Page 56.)

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING, ETC.

JOHN HILTON'S BRICK,

Manufactory and Yards near Western Limits.

John Hilton was born in Birkenhead, England, and comes of a family of brickmakers. His grandfather on both the paternal and maternal side were brickmakers, and his father followed the business nearly all his life. Mr. Hilton served in the trade four years in France, and for over 35 years has followed the trade in Dunkirk and Illinois. He served in the late war, 1861-63, and is the present commander of the G. A. R. Post in this city. In 1863 Mr. Hilton formed a partnership with his brother William, and for 14 years the Hilton Brothers conducted the enterprise together, but for 10 years past have run separate establishments. John Hilton continues the original yard, making an annual output of about one and one-half million bricks and requiring the services of 15 hands. The clay here produces a good brick, which finds a ready sale in the home market, and many car loads are shipped from the Hilton yards to Buffalo, Bradford and other cities.

C. W. GUNTHER,

Ice Dealer and Shipper, No. 308 Swan Street.

The storage of ice for summer use was a matter unthought of by our grandfathers, but has become one of the essentials of domestic and commercial economy. In the extreme south, where ice wastes so rapidly in shipments and storage, immense ice factories have been established where tons of the artificial product are daily made and delivered to consumers, but in this place the natural product is easily secured from the clear surface of the bay at some period of our winter season and can be stored at a minimum cost.

C. W. Gunther is a native of Germany, a resident of Dunkirk for 37 years past, and in 1880 purchased the ice business of A. G. Koch. He has two store houses with a combined capacity of 6,000 tons, and during the harvesting season employs about 65 men to cut and pack the ice. A half dozen hands and two or three wagons are required the year round in delivering the congealed fluid to his 400 or more city customers. Mr. Gunther is prepared at all times to sell ice by the car load or in any quantity to suit customers, and his business is one of the necessary conveniences of Dunkirk.

RICHARD FREY,

Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, Etc., 52 and 54 West Second St.

Among the business enterprises which go towards the upbuilding of the town and a convenience to the rural population of this county is that conducted by R. Frey at Nos. 52 and 54 West Second street. His specialty is the manufacture of tinware and the handling of glassware, cutlery and general house furnishing goods. A dozen or more men drive wagons through the country and city, taking rags and other barter in exchange for

these commodities, which are in turn shipped to wholesale houses and their products used to further Dunkirk's interests. Mr. Frey is a native of Germany, for 20 years in Dunkirk, and about five years since purchased the business of A. F. Fisher. His building is 30x70 feet, two stories, giving ample storage room and convenient manufacturing facilities for the tinware department.

MRS. E. M. H. EDWARDS,

Florist, Central Avenue, near Nickel Plate Depot.

The occupation of florist is most beautiful, entertaining and instructive. Whether it be adopted as a pastime or pursued as a profession, it has attained such a degree of proficiency as to now entitle it to rank among the cultured arts. A representative establishment devoted to this branch of industry in Dunkirk is that conducted by Mrs. Edwards. This lady has a natural and cultivated taste for flowers, and owns large and well-appointed green-houses, at all times filled with a choice selection of seasonable and favorite flowers and plants, comprising assorted varieties of tropical exotics, roses, etc., which enable her to furnish cut flowers at all seasons of the year. A specialty is made of floral designs and decorations for weddings, funerals, parties, and public and private entertainments. Mrs. Edwards is thoroughly proficient in floriculture, and is familiar with all the peculiarities of this line of industry.

GENERAL SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Read This, if Nothing More.

The old fogies who are ever ready to discourage any development, and prophesy that Dunkirk and Fredonia are dead, who believe that Western New York is not worth having, and the lake region getting poorer every day, should be retired into the obscurity which they so richly deserve. Progressive citizens, who are not waiting for something to turn up, but have put their shoulders to the wheel and given material aid to the development of manufacturing, mercantile or agricultural pursuits, are worthy of special mention, and with pleasure we have devoted a fair share of this pamphlet to their varied interests. We do not claim for this section a *big boom*, but are correct in asserting that our prosperity has been steadily increasing for several years past and Dunkirk appears to be upon the eve of very important developments. Manufacturers and capitalists cannot fail to see the great advantages to be gained from our superior transportation facilities — five railroads, see pages 18-21, and Lake Erie's broad surface before us — and the modifying influence upon the climate of the large adjacent body of water. It is scarcely necessary for us to refer again to our superior educational, religious and social advantages, which have been given in detail on pages 7 to 13. A summary shows over \$225,000 in church property,

with an aggregate seating capacity of 6,000, while the Orphan Asylum and school property is worth over \$150,000 more, and furnishes good accommodations for about 2,000 scholars. The Dunkirk schools present the full advantages of primary, intermediate, grammar and academic departments, while Fredonia furnishes an excellent normal course. Our banks are solid and present ample accommodations, while there is a movement on foot to organize a savings institution in the near future. The professions here appear to be full and to be represented by good talent, but "there is always room at the top."

Our industrial pages disclose the fact that in manufacturing and kindred pursuits about 1,700 men and nearly 200 women are employed. This is not a bad showing for a comparatively young city, but we need many additional manufacturing enterprises. Cotton and woolen mills, hosiery mills, etc., should be supplied for the employment of surplus female help, and there are many lines of leather, wood and iron manufacturing which could be organized for additional male labor. A shoe factory, basket, chair or furniture factory, rolling mill or other iron industries, have just as good a chance to succeed here, if under judicious management, as in the large majority of cities where such institutions are now thriving. If Dunkirk's able citizens will continue to invest and to all pull together there need be no fear of failure nor delay of coming prosperity. There are several lines of merchandise in which wholesale houses might be established with propriety, among which a reliable house devoted exclusively to wholesale groceries could hardly fail of success.

Our hotels are fully sufficient to meet the present circumstances, but there is not a shadow of doubt that a well appointed tourists' hotel, or scientifically conducted sanitarium, either or both containing from one to two hundred rooms, could be kept filled here for eight months in the year if properly located, well advertised and judiciously managed. Perhaps the most available site away from the bustle of the cars, noise and dirt of the manufactories, and with picturesque surroundings, would be Point Gratiot. The city owns a handsome grove of 50 acres on the lake beach here, and that if rightly fitted up cannot be surpassed for a summer pleasure ground. An eligible site for the erection of buildings can be had adjacent to this where boating, fishing or swinging in the grove hammocks, with the invigorating summer breezes from Lake Erie's broad expanse, would furnish every element for pleasure and health. This suggestion is worth more than a passing thought, and a number of our well-to-do citizens who have given it careful consideration are willing to invest in a stock company for that purpose when the proper man develops feasible plans.

Our article on agriculture and thoroughbred stock will convey a slight idea of what advantages the surrounding country is possessed. The importance of those pursuits will be manifest, as thriving agricultural and stock-raising districts give back-bone to commercial and manufacturing centers. Any man who has the stamina to go west with limited means, and trusts to his energy and the smiles of Providence, and who succeeds there could with the same energy and trust have greater certainty of success here. He has no grasshoppers, nor blasting drought, nor cyclones. His wants are fewer, his hardships less. A climate fairly equable and in many

points superior to the West and South. On pages 68 to 77 it will be seen that we have the principal secret and social societies, so that all may find their accustomed school, church, lodge or social standing in this place.

One good evidence of Dunkirk's advancement is the fact that nearly every desirable house is supplied with tenants. The tide of development fully indicates that it is time for our landlords to tear down all tumble-down shanties and replace them with substantial buildings. Some plan should be taken to establish a regular city market, as this would bring the farmers from long distances and encourage them to secure the supplies here for which they now go elsewhere. A good market building, if rightly planned, could be made a paying investment to private parties or to the city, and a great convenience to both consumers and producers. There are abundant reasons why Dunkirk is entitled to a fair appropriation for her harbor—\$50,000 to \$75,000—so that some efficient work could be done. For many years past the small appropriations have principally been used in experimental and repair work, as they were not sufficient at any one time to inaugurate a well founded plan for improvement. Statistics from the passenger service at Dunkirk show that one of our five railroads carried from this station 42,903 persons during the year '87, and the present election year will record a greatly increased number. With a good tourists' hotel on Point Gratiot, and pleasure grounds rightly fitted up, there is no good reason why a fair share of the excursion trade could not be brought here. Let all our good citizens wake up to the prospects and possibilities and put a shoulder to the wheel.

Dunkirk's religious, educational and social advantages have been fully shown, her general manufacturing features are unexcelled, the sanitary and climatic surroundings are admirable, and in the name of the Commercial Association of Dunkirk, and the good people here in general, we invite those who are seeking for business locations or for a desirable place in which to educate their families, to come and investigate the merits of our thriving city and we believe you will conclude that your interests as well as ours will be enhanced by making a permanent home in this pleasant location upon Lake Erie's beach.

SOCIAL SOCIETIES, ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

While the educational and religious features of a place have due weight with the intelligent prospective settler, the secret societies, or other social attractions, are a matter to which much importance is attached by some persons, and we shall herewith show some of Dunkirk's advantages from a social and moral aspect.

The Crusaders, or Knights of the Temple, which were organized in 1096 with the avowed intent of wresting Jerusalem and the Holy Land from the hands of the Turks, was the earliest modern secret society of which we have authentic record. This organization at once assumed a military character and many thousands of lives were sacrificed in what was considered to be a religious cause.

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

Free Masonry has its rights and ceremonies founded upon the traditions of the building of King Solomon's temple, and some of its devotees claim for it a continued existence among skilled operative Masons from that time to the present date, but its origin may be said to have been lost in remote antiquity. It is undoubtedly an ancient and respectable institution, embracing among its members men of every rank and condition of life, and stands prominent among the institutions established for the improvement of mankind. It is said that ancient Master-Masons met at York, A. D. 926, and at least one Scottish lodge has written records extending back to 1599. Elias Ashmole in 1664 gave in his diary an account of his initiation into the society. Twenty years later, after the great London fire, Sir Christopher Wren, then grand master of the order in that city, secured prompt financial aid for the suffering Masons, and the society flourished, accepting from time to time princes, potentates and rulers as honorary members who had not been proficient in operative work. In 1702 St. Paul's lodge of London, then the only active Masonic society in existence, dropped the operative restriction and agreed to accept as a candidate any man, free born, of mature age, moral character, sound body, and under the tongue of good Masonic report. In 1717 four lodges united to form the grand lodge of England, and from this the advent of speculative Free Masonry may properly be dated. It soon spread to France and other countries of the continent, and in 1733 was introduced into America. Washington organized and conducted American Union Lodge No. 1 in the Colonial army. At present there is no country of the civilized globe in which it has not gained a foothold, and its membership exceeds 3,000,000, numbering in its ranks many of the most celebrated men of the age, covering all shades of religious and political beliefs.

In Dunkirk the order was chartered on June 11, 1853, by Daniel W. Wyman, Dwight Webb, Daniel Lord, E. R. Thompson, Albert Griswold, M. L. Marr, Jeremiah Tibbetts, Timothy Monnegan, M. W. Abell, Daniel G. Nivens, George W. Welsh, George Benson, Thomas Lipsey and Charles Stoddard, the first eight serving as principal officers in accordance with above arrangement, and forming *Meridian Sun Lodge No. 301*. This lodge surrendered its charter January 30, 1857, and twelve days later *Irondequoit Lodge* was organized under the same number and charter. With nearly 32 years of active work this lodge presents a long list of past masters, as follows: *T. P. Grosvenor, *S. M. Doyle, S. D. Caldwell, David Russell, *C. K. Irwin, S. M. Smith, A. H. Libby, L. G. Risley, E. D. R. Randall, Wm. Zimmermann, John Hilliard, Charles Blood, George F. Seybolt, *Thomas Morian, B. G. Bailey, and H. C. Buffington, the present W. M. This lodge meets first and third Fridays. O. M. Hiller, secretary. Membership 153.

Dunkirk Lodge No. 767 was organized December 9, 1875, and has a membership of about 65. The petitioners were J. N. Edmonston, W. M.; Byron Rathbun, S. W.; Geo. P. Isham, J. W.; W. C. Smith, M. L. Hinman, Wm. H. Wyman, D. G. Alling, W. L. Webley, F. G. Gould, J. C. Haggett and W. L. Yelton. Mr. Edmonston was succeeded in the chair by W. P.

Those marked with a * are deceased.

Mullett, W. H. Wyman, Clark Bloss and W. C. Hilton. The present principal officers are W. G. Hurlbert, W. M.; W. J. Cronyn, S. W.; E. J. West, J. W.; A. J. Lunt, treasurer; Daniel Smith, secretary; S. V. Hall, tyler. Meets first and third Mondays.

Dunkirk Chapter No. 191.—The formation of a chapter of Royal Arch Masons in this city was largely due to the untiring zeal of W. H. Wyman, who, with a few others, persevered against opposition and finally secured a charter February 10, 1866, which still continues in a flourishing condition. The past high priests are *F. F. Driggs, W. H. Wyman, A. H. Libby, L. G. Risley, *E. C. Williams, Elijah Harris, S. M. Smith, H. J. Gibbs, Jr., B. L. Harrison and F. B. Barnard. The present principal officers are J. Y. Bartlett, H. P.; E. L. Clement, K.; C. F. White, S.; A. J. Lunt, treasurer; O. M. Hiller, secretary. Membership about 140. Stated convocations second and fourth Tuesdays.

Dunkirk Council No. 25.—A council of Royal and Select Masons was also formed in 1866, and is in a very prosperous condition, numbering about 90 members. The past masters of this organization are *F. F. Driggs, *J. S. Shaw, W. H. Wyman, B. Rathbun, C. H. Sherman, Elijah Harris, C. E. Hequembourg, S. M. Smith, B. L. Harrison and *H. T. Morian. The present principal officers are H. J. Gibbs, T. I. M.; B. L. Harrison, R. I. D. M.; J. Hilliard, I. P. C. W.; R. McKay, treasurer; E. Harris, sentinel. Stated assemblies first Wednesday.

Dunkirk Commandery No. 40.—A commandery of Knights Templar was organized October, 1867, and has a membership of about 135, which, considering the size of our city, is a very creditable record. The past eminent commanders of this organization are Sirs *F. F. Driggs, B. Rathbun, C. H. Sherman, G. P. Isham, W. H. Wyman, M. L. Hinman, C. J. Carney, A. F. Howard and B. L. Harrison. Sir A. F. Howard is also the present E. C.; B. R. Gifford, G.; John Hilton, C. G.; N. J. Horton, P.; H. J. Gibbs, Jr., S. W.; Charles Blood, J. W. Stated conclaves second and fourth Wednesdays.

Dunkirk Consistory No. 34.—A consistory of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite was organized in Dunkirk July 14, 1887, under the authority of the Sovereign Grand Consistory and its Supreme Grand Council, Sovereign Grand Inspector General, 33d and last degree of A. A. S. R. Masonry, as organized by Ill. Joseph Cerneau, Anno Domini 1807, for the U. S. A., its territories and dependencies, Ill. F. J. S. Gorgas, M. D. 33° M. P. S. G. Com. The present officers are C. E. Hequembourg, commander-in-chief; F. B. Barnard, first lieutenant commander; R. J. Gross, second lieutenant commander; A. J. Lunt, G. treasurer; and Wm. Zimmermann, G. secretary.

The various Masonic bodies some years since prevailed upon Louis Heyl to fit up the third story of his block for a hall, which is finished with artistic taste, (the finely upholstered furniture and paraphernalia belonging to the fraternity), and provides ample accommodations for the different organizations of the ancient and honorable society of Free and Accepted Masons in this city, which enrolls in its ranks a fair share of our leading public men.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

A society of the Ancient and Honorable Loyal Odd Fellows was formed about the beginning of the present century, and from its fantastic and convivial character was probably originated as a burlesque on the Free Masons, but in 1812 some of the brotherhood at Manchester, England, conceived a plan for the continuance of the order on noble and lasting principles—prompt attendance and disbursement of funds to a sick brother, administrations to the needs of the widows and education of the orphans—fellowship, love and truth. April 26, 1819, Thomas Wilder, of Manchester, and four others, organized the first lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the United States at Baltimore, Md., naming it Washington Lodge No. 7. Eleven months later a second lodge was located at Boston, and December 26, 1821, the third society organized at Philadelphia. The Sovereign Grand Lodge of America was formed at Baltimore, June, 1823, and from that date the order made a rapid growth in the new world. There are some 50 grand lodges on this continent, with 6,000 subordinate lodges and a membership of over half a million. The membership in Europe is approximately the same, aggregating over one million of Odd Fellows.

Point Gratiot Lodge No. 181, of Dunkirk, was organized Dec. 26, 1856, and has about 40 members. Meetings are conducted in German every Wednesday evening in Heyl block. The officers are: Jacob Zimmermann, N. G.; Henry Sievert, V. G.; Gustav Krueger, Sec.; Henry Erbes, P. S.; John Pflueger, Treas.

Star of the West Encampment was chartered August 19, 1868, and present officers are: Gustav Krueger, C. P.; Louis Heyl, H. P.; John Dabbert, S. W.; George Meissner, J. W.; J. Landschoof, Sec.; Henry Erbes, P. S.; John Pflueger, Treas.

Odd Fellowship was started at Fredonia at an early date, and the venerable Edwin Isham of this place is one of the oldest members of the fraternity in this section. Western Star Encampment No. 57 was organized October 3, 1848, and this was later removed to Dunkirk. Dunkirk Lodge No. 236 was organized in this place in 1851, with Francis French, Chas. H. Sherman, L. G. Risley and others as charter members, Mr. French officiating as first N. G. Two or three other lodges have been chartered and succumbed, but Point Gratiot Lodge, after 32 years, still exists.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The order of Knights of Pythias was conceived from the play of "Damon and Pythias" by an actor, Justus H. Rathbone, of Washington, D. C., who organized the society February 19, 1864. It is of a chivalric or semi-military character, teaching with striking force the principles of bravery, charity, humanity, benevolence and unselfish friendship. In less than a quarter of a century it has secured a membership of over 200,000. The state of New York has about 200 castles and 12,000 members. Uniform and endowment degrees are appendant ranks, the former started about 10 years ago principally through the efforts of J. J. Monnehan, of Nebraska, and the endowment feature, making beneficiary members of those who enter that rank.

DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH

Chautauqua Castle No. 188, was chartered June 26, 1883, and incorporated February, 1888. This society has a well furnished and commodious hall in Perkins block where Pythians meet every Tuesday night. The officers are: Henry Gawn, P. C.; C. M. Burton, C. C.; John A. Stapf, V. C.; Henry Barnes, Pre.; James A. Holstein, K. of R. and S.; William S. Treusch, M. of F.; R. W. Heppell, M. of Ex.; Thomas Balch, M. A.; Joseph Effenberger, I. G.; Fred. Burrow, O. G. The organization has about 60 members, owns the hall furnishings and is flourishing in F. C. and B.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

This organization was founded in 1867 in Illinois, and has a present membership of about 346,000. It is composed exclusively of men who served in the late war against the states which seceded from the Union, and is a patriotic organization designed to cherish the memories of the fallen comrades, assist and fraternize the living soldiers and dispense charities to the widows and orphans of the deceased. The order has probably reached its acme, as it has incorporated in its ranks the majority of those from the late war who are still living, and the death rate must now necessarily be about as large as the increase from those who are eligible that still remain outside its folds. Under the present constitutional requirements it can be but a few years at most until the order must succumb for lack of material, and the Sons of Veterans has been organized as a society to perpetuate the memories of the fathers.

W. O. Stevens Post No. 393, is successor to *W. O. Stevens No. 124*, which was organized in 1868. The present post was organized August 14, 1883, and has about 70 members. The officers are: John Hilton, Com.; John C. Kern, Sen. Vice Com.; Fred. B. Kinner, Jun. Vice Com.; E. P. Adams, Adj.; T. C. Jones, Q. M.; C. S. Stanley, Chap.; W. J. Cronyn, Surg.; Daniel Stryker, O. D.; Herman Boehm, O. G.; Frank Timmons, S. M.; Henry Shafer, Q. M. S. The post meets first and third Thursdays in G. A. R. hall, and has an honorable record for its charitable contributions, being ably seconded by the Women's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

The above order is the oldest of its kind in the United States, having been established at Meadville, Pa., October 28, 1868, and now having a membership of over 210,000, which is largely in excess of any other beneficiary organization. Prior to January 1, 1888, the A. O. U. W. had paid to the relatives of deceased members \$20,330,000, and is now carrying insurance risks aggregating over four hundred millions of dollars. By a careful discrimination in risks the average mortality rate in this state has been less than 8 to every 1,000 members, while the usual insurance tables allow over 12. The full \$2,000 insurance has in all cases been promptly paid, without litigation, upon proper proofs of the death of any brother in good standing, and the order has a record of reliability not excelled by any beneficiary organization. It is not, as its name would seem to imply, a fraternity of working men, but strictly a mutual insurance and fraternal society composed of all phases of business, social and religious preferences. In New York the order now has 375 lodges and about 29,000 members.

The office of the Grand Recorder was located in Dunkirk in 1876 by J. G. Armstrong, and continued here by N. J. Horton, who has officiated for five years past. Mr. Horton was formerly merchandising in this county and for three years in the jobbing trade at Buffalo. He now devotes his whole time to the duties of Grand Recorder, and requires three assistants.

Dunkirk Lodge No. 11, was organized March 11, 1875, and has a present membership of 170. The lodge has a good library and handsomely furnished hall in Monroe block, where they meet on second and fourth Mondays. The principal officers are: Henry Willie, jr., P. M. W.; Chas. S. Thompson, M. W.; L. F. White, F.; C. F. Hartman, O.; Chas. Willie, Rec.; John Y. Bartlett, Fin.; and M. K. McDonough, Receiver.

Lake Erie Lodge No. 38, was organized September 7, 1876, and meets in Heyl block every Tuesday evening. It is a German lodge and has about 112 members. The present officers are: Andrew Wolter, P. M. W.; Rudolph Czekalske, M. W.; Jacob Loeb, F.; Wm. Segebarth, O.; C. A. Doehler, rec.; Henry Sievert, fin.; Henry Erbes, receiver; John Burneister, I. W.; Carl Laverenz, O. W.; Julius Gartzke, G.

Dunkirk Legion No. 53, Select Knights, was organized April 6, 1887, and has 42 uniformed members. The legion meets Thursday nights in old Masonic Hall. Charles Schultz, commander; C. S. Thompson, recorder; J. A. Stapf, lieut. commander and drill master.

EQUITABLE AID UNION.

The Equitable Aid Union was incorporated under the laws of the Keystone State at Columbus, Pa., March 23, 1879. For a half dozen years the union was hampered by one drawback or another, but, finally, outlived adverse circumstances and for several years past has been steadily and surely progressing, having now a membership of over 26,000 scattered well over the northern states, but predominating in New York and Pennsylvania. The mathematical tables upon which the insurance is rated are perhaps the most carefully and systematically arranged of any beneficiary society and fully entitles this organization to the appellation of "Equitable Aid Union." Beginning with 21 years the insurance is \$3,000 on a \$1.00 assessment and drops \$50 with each additional year of age, so that the person who delays entering until 41 only secures \$2,000, and he of 61 only \$1,000 insurance. This gives all intermediate ages a correct grading according to the probabilities from the expectancy tables. Another wise feature of the organization is the payment of one-half the insurance to the person upon his arrival at the ordinary age of physical disability. The Equitable Aid Union also insures ladies, and its 10 years' of experience in that direction has proven that they are preferable risks. The medical examinations are very strict, and the society bids fair for a long and prosperous existence. A Grand Union was formed in this state in 1886, and has now a membership of over 12,000.

Palestine Union No. 429, was organized March 22, 1887, and has about 135 members. It meets in A. O. U. W. hall on second and fourth Fridays, and the present principal officers are: S. B. Freedholm, chancellor; H. G. Wilber, advocate; Prof. S. W. Elliott, president; Mrs. Henrietta Eaton, vice

president; C. A. Sherman, secretary; E. S. Hoag, accountant; Charles S. Thompson, treasurer. Palestine Union is in a prosperous condition. This plan of insurance has given good satisfaction, and the social and fraternal features are very pleasant.

There is another union here but we have failed to obtain particulars.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES.

An insurance organization on much the same plan as the E. A. U. was organized at Port Huron, Mich., June, 1881, and started in this state in August, 1884. This society grades the price of assessments according to age, and has both a fraternal and beneficiary feature. It provides for the payment of one-tenth of the insurance each year after a member reaches the age of 70 years or is permanently disabled. The K. O. T. M. has been extremely fortunate, having had a mortality ratio of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ per thousand, and including tent dues the cost per \$1,000 insurance for seven years past has not exceeded \$8.00 per annum. A grand total of death claims aggregating over \$325,000 has been paid, the present membership footing about 20,000, of which one-half are in Michigan. Perhaps no beneficiary organization holds out as good inducements for young members as on a \$2,000 policy, all below 35 pay but \$1.00 an assessment, at the age of 50 it has reached \$2.00, and at 55—the limit of age—it is \$4.00.

Point Gratiot Tent No. 70, was organized March 19, 1888, and has about 37 members. The tent occupies the handsome Pythian hall, and meets on first and third Wednesdays. The present principal officers are: B. R. Gifford, Sir Knight P. C.; C. S. Thompson, Sr. Kt. Com.; W. L. Kinsley, Sr. Kt. Lt. Com.; Jos. Effenberger, Sr. Kt. Fin. Kr.; W. West, Sr. Kt. Serg.; C. H. Lutgen, Sr. Kt. Pre.; D. G. Alling, Sr. Kt. Phys. The average age of members in Point Gratiot Tent is 35.

CATHOLIC BENEFICIARY SOCIETIES.

The Catholic Mutual Benefit Association and the Roman Catholic Union of the Knights of St. John are composed exclusively of adherents to the Catholic faith and have the full endorsement of the church and clergy. These fraternal insurance societies have gained a well merited popularity. The C. M. B. A. was first organized at Niagara Falls, N. Y., December, 1876, and now has a total membership of about 20,000, of which nearly half are in this state. There are now five Grand Councils and branches in several other states which still work under the Supreme Council. Richard Mulholland, of Dunkirk, was, at the biennial election at Cleveland in September last, chosen as supreme president; C. J. Hickey, of Brooklyn, supreme recorder; and M. J. Welsh, of Hornellsville, supreme treasurer. P. J. Mulholland is grand and supreme representative.

Dunkirk Branch No. 25, was organized June 5, 1878, and has about 100 members. It meets in Columbus Hall building on first and third Fridays. John G. Doherty, pres.; J. F. Shaughnessey, 1st vice pres.; D. Moloney, 2d vice pres.; John Cavey, rec. sec.; Bernard Fay, fin. sec.; Michael Madigan, treas.; John Huston, marshal; C. Connors, guard.

St. George's Branch No. 21, was organized May 21, 1879, and has a present membership of about 80. The society meets each alternate Monday in St. George's Hall. John Dilenkover, chancellor; Florian Ortlieb, pres.; Lawrence Kessler, 1st vice pres.; Ferd. Woerstle, 2d vice pres.; Nicholas Grass, cor. sec.; John Rice, asst. sec.; John Vogel, fin. sec.; Nicholas Goebel, treas.; Alois Smith, marshal; Henry Smith, grand chancellor.

St. Joseph's Society is a branch of the Central Society and has been in operation over 20 years. It is a benevolent and insurance institution, giving sick benefits and insurance for \$500 or \$1,000. It meets in St. George's Hall first Sundays. Ferdinand Woerstle, pres.; Richard Frey, vice pres.; August Kolb, treas.

Knights of St. George.—The Roman Catholic Union of the Knights of St. John was organized about 1878, and incorporated under New York state laws May 6, 1886. The union consists of about 125 commanderies, has a membership of about 6,000 and is represented in nearly all the states. It is a military organization, and has as an auxiliary a benefit department which pays in case of death \$500 to \$1,500. It is represented in Dunkirk by the Knights of St. George Commandery No. 90, which meets at St. George's Hall the first Sunday of each month, and the first and third Thursdays for drills. The civil officers are: Jacob P. Groesch, jr., president; Wm. Seitz, vice pres.; Peter V. Schneider, sec.; Charles Metzgar, asst. sec.; Timothy J. Werner, treas. The military officers are: John Dengler, commander; Adolf Ortlieb, 1st lieutenant; Peter C. Ruffing, jr., 2d lieutenant; Charles Hofman, color bearer; Nicholas Buscher and Peter Scholtes, sergeants.

ROYAL TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Supreme Council of the above order was organized in 1877, and on January 1, 1888, had a total membership of 22,519. The society pays from \$500 to \$4,000 insurance, requiring the usual medical examination and general safeguards established by other beneficiary orders.

Chautauqua Council No. 31, was organized February 9, 1878, and has steadily carried a good membership, now numbering 74. Like the E. A. U. it also admits ladies to its beneficial and social features. J. A. Holstein is select councilor, and C. A. Sherman, secretary.

The Knights of Labor was organized in 1869 by Uriah S. Stevens, a clothing cutter of Philadelphia, became general in 1871, but the name and principal facts were not made public for 10 years. In 1886 the society had 800,000 members but at present has less than 300,000. The Dunkirk assembly was organized in 1882 and has about 100 members.

Invincible Temple of Honor No. 2, was first started in Dunkirk in 1842, and reorganized July 2, 1887. It has a present membership of 34. C. A. Sherman, W. C. T., H. Dickinson, fin. sec.; Richard Houghton, sec.; G. B. Evarts, treas.

Empire Order Mutual Aid was organized December 12, 1878, as an insurance society and has 7,000 members. Chautauqua Lodge No. 56 was

established in Dunkirk March 26, 1879. C. C. Parker, pres.; C. A. Sherman, sec.; C. M. Reed, treas.

We believe there is also a society of Amalgamated Engineers, Engineers' Brotherhood, Harugaris and, perhaps, others, of which the historian has been unable to obtain definite facts.

THE COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION.

With the present onward march of development the city which does not have a Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, or similar non-political society to look after the general prosperity, is likely to fall behind in the race. The Commercial Association of Dunkirk was organized July, 1887, with the single purpose of advancing the prosperity of the place in every legitimate way. It comprises in its ranks the majority of Dunkirk's progressive business men, and through its influence the Martin Anti-Fire Heater Co located in this city. This work has been compiled under auspices of its committee, and the secretary will be glad to furnish additional information to any person desiring to locate for business or residence in the place.

The officers are: C. E. Hequembourg, pres.; G. P. Isham, 1st vice pres.; M. L. Hinman, 2d vice pres.; S. J. Gifford, sec.; W. T. Colman treas.; and these, with Wm. Bookstaver, Edward Nichols, J. T. Williams, John Madigan, L. G. Risley, E. C. Perry, J. H. Van Buren, Wm. Martin and Richard Mulholland, constitute the executive committee. These are all influential business men, and their names will be found in connection with the various manufacturing, mercantile or professional interests here.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Was organized January 13, 1872, as a stock company, and has nearly 2,000 volumes. It was at a low ebb when the present management took hold of the work, but a number of choice books have been donated by citizens and the Young Men's Association have also given the library a liberal aid. There is, however, a demand for additional books, and the officers of the library, in connection with the Young Men's Association, are planning for additional funds with which to purchase modern works. This is a worthy object and should meet with a generous response from our citizens. A yearly ticket to the privileges of the library costs but \$2.00. Miss Isabelle Hilliard, a graduate of the Dunkirk Academy, officiates as librarian. The officers of the association are: Edward Nichols, president; W. T. Colman, treasurer.

THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION

Was organized two years ago and by its constitution is limited to 25 members. It is purely a philanthropic organization for the advancement of Dunkirk, as none of its members receive pay or any personal advantages. The association has an established lecture course, and last year appropriated the net proceeds to the improvement of Washington Park. A fountain, twenty-five feet in diameter, has been added, symmetrical walks graded, and other outlays to the extent of about \$1,000. Dr. G. E. Blackham, pres.; B. L. Nichols, sec.

SOCIAL CLUBS.

The Citizens' Club was organized January 10, 1878, and has handsomely fitted apartments on second floor at No. 225 Center street. It is composed of about 70 business men of Dunkirk, and has well conducted amusement and social features. The present officers are: Dr. B. Rathbun, pres.; C. M. Reed, vice pres.; J. H. Lascelles, treas.; and S. J. Gifford, sec.

The Owl Club was organized January, 1886, and is composed exclusively of young men, about 25, who meet for recreation and social enjoyment in their well furnished rooms at 227 Center street. A. L. Reagan, assistant of the Wells Fargo Express office, officiates as president; Wm. Stickney, vice pres.; Wm. Evarts, sec.; Henry B. Roberts, treas.

MERRILL'S BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

Among Dunkirk's progressive citizens is A. N. Merrill, the music dealer, and to his assiduity may be attributed the formation of the band which takes his name. This was organized the commencement of the present year with ten pieces, and now has twenty-five instruments, brass and reed, each under control of an expert musician. In selecting his material Mr. Merrill was not unmindful of the social feature, and in all its qualities and equipments Merrill's band may well be classed as one of the finest in the state. Geo. A. Manton is musical director of the band and Wm. Gardner of the orchestra; A. N. Merrill, manager; B. O. Horton, sec. and treas.

GERMANIA GESANG VEREIN.

This German musical society was organized August 13, 1856, by H. Klemann, Geo. D. Durf, L. Froehlich, Jac. Hauser, Charles Vollmer, F. H. Koch, James Graff, Wm. Mocker, Wm. Anhauser, A. G. Koch, Leon Rogger and Fred. Elker. Excepting a short suspension in 1861, the society has always maintained its regular meetings, and at present numbers about 60, with Henry Smith as president and Prof. W. Eckert musical director.

FIRE COMPANIES.

We have previously referred to the efficient fire department, sustained through our Holly Works system and the hose companies. The officers of the department are: Fred. C. Pheister, chief engineer; Wm. C. Zimmermann, 1st assistant; John S. Coleman, 2d assistant. It is a volunteer force and has proven very prompt and efficient. Citizens Hose Company No. 2 has about 32 members, with headquarters in Firemen's Hall, a handsome brick structure on Central avenue, which is owned by the city. The Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company also occupy part of the building and have about 30 members. Dunkirk Hose Company No. 1 have rooms in a leased building on Lion street and musters 28 men. Independent Hose Company own a handsome frame building on Fourth street which they lease to the city. Each of the above hose companies have about 1,000 feet of hose. The Brooks Locomotive Works also has a well equipped private company.

CITY ASSESSORS.

Under City Government heading we should have made mention of the assessors. Wm. H. Wyman is an old resident of the place and for ten

years past a member of the city Board of Assessors and many years past an employe of the Brooks Locomotive office. Francis Lake is of English birth and enjoys an honorable position as foreman of G. P. Isham's cigar factory, while Jacob Wirtner is a retired merchant and real estate owner. Mr. Wirtner is a good example of a self-made man and illustrates what pluck and industry will do in Dunkirk. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade in Germany, came to this place 32 years ago, and for eight years worked in the finishing of passenger coaches for the Erie railroad here. For more than 15 years Mr. W. was merchandising, and still owns the hardware building on Lion street and 15 or 20 residences and stores in the city. He is one of the directors in the Merchants' Bank, and at the last city election was chosen as one of our three assessors, although being politically on the minority side.

MERCANTILE INTERESTS.

Mercantile establishments are an absolute necessity in any city or village. Thriving manufacturing industries are a great source of continued prosperity to any place, but a certain number of mercantile houses are indispensable, and the more these are in accord with the progressive spirit of the times the better it keeps trade at home and draws from surrounding country or villages. We shall not attempt in this department to mention every house but shall endeavor to note the principal leading firms in the various lines. Our readers will, in some departments, even then, find somewhat of a sameness, for it is impossible to describe a dozen grocery houses, or like firms, without incorporating monotony, unless the writer soars into imaginary flights or indulges in excessive laudation. We shall endeavor, as far as possible, to steer clear of these, but with representative houses shall feel at liberty to deal somewhat freely in superlative adjectives. Considerable manufacturing matters, which are directly connected with the mercantile, are of course incorporated with the latter business.

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

T. W. SIDEY,

Dry Goods, Carpets, Cloaks, Etc., 221 Center Street.

Among the enterprising and successful merchants of Dunkirk, perhaps none hold a more popular trade, or have done more to keep abreast of the times by securing bargains in his line, than T. W. Sidey. Mr. S. is a Scotchman and was in the Buffalo trade for some years prior to opening a store here with John McLaren in 1882. The firm secured a popular trade from the start, and in January, 1885, Mr. Sidey, through purchase from his partner, became the sole proprietor. Not only a large stock in all lines, but the best that was in the market was demanded by the many *elite* customers of

this house, and Mr. S. has made a special study to meet all reasonable requirements. His success is well shown from the fact that it is a dull day when he and his eleven clerks do not find steady employment. Houses of this magnitude become important factors in our commercial development, for by bringing large stocks and close margins they save to the city trade what would otherwise go to Buffalo or other metropolitan cities.

J. G. PARLOUR,

Dry Goods, Cloaks, Notions, Etc., No. 220 Center Street.

The dry goods trade, perhaps more than any other in the mercantile line, requires a careful education in all its branches and a quick perception of the wants of a community for complete and continued success. J. G. Parlour is an Englishman, for more than a dozen years connected as traveling salesman with an extensive wholesale dry goods house of Buffalo and thereby obtained a thorough knowledge of goods and values. A couple of years since Mr. Parlour opened up a select stock at No. 220 Center street, where he keeps a full line of dry goods, domestics, notions, etc., together with an assortment of cloaks, and keeps everything pertaining to the trade. The salesroom 22 x 100 feet, is well lighted, and Mr. Parlour secures his goods through "The Syndicate," which firm purchases many millions of dollars worth of goods annually and secures the lowest prices, in large lots, direct from manufacturers. This fact, together with experience in handling goods and liberality to customers, has brought its reward to Mr. Parlour, who has secured and enjoyed a rapidly increasing trade since his location in Dunkirk. Recently he has established a branch business, "The People's Dry Goods Store," in Fredonia, which is in all regards a counterpart of the Dunkirk house.

HARTMAN'S FASHION STORE.

Millinery, Fancy Goods and Notions, 133 and 135 Center Street.

Perhaps no place of Dunkirk's size in this section of the country can show a more complete notion and fancy goods house than the above emporium. C. F. Hartman was for many years in a prominent fashion house at Jersey City, and five years ago located at No. 135 Center street. The many bargains which he was able to present attracted a constantly increasing custom, and, April, 1886, he secured the adjoining number and has both of these large rooms literally packed with goods. The millinery department presents all the fashionable styles at popular prices, and these are trimmed to suit customers. In fancy goods there is scarcely an article of women's wear or children's need that cannot be found in assortment, and the notion line is complete in all its details. Mr. H. is assisted by from 6 to 12 clerks, as the season demands. He is a member of a syndicate of five houses who buy together in large quantities, thus securing bargains which they offer to customers at close margins.

THE ERIE STORE.

Millinery and Fancy Goods, 304 Central Avenue.

Nathan Cohen, of Erie, Pa., commenced the mercantile trade in 1860, and has made a very successful record in that city. Four years ago, among

other branch houses, he established the Erie Store in Dunkirk, with D. C. Sullivan as manager. This house keeps a full line of millinery and has an extensive trade in fancy goods, notions and toys. Children's carriages, sleighs, carts, etc., are kept in full supply, with an endless variety of 5 and 10 cent articles.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL JEWELRY.

NELSON & COMPANY,

Jobbers of Jewelry, Watches, Etc., Opera House Block.

In the mercantile department we believe the above house is the only one entitled to a recognition as strictly wholesale, and the fact of its having been conducted for 15 years in a line of goods seldom jobbed in small cities is not only an evidence that wholesale houses in any legitimate line might succeed here, but proof of good judgment and tact in its business operations. The firm occupy a double front store room, 35 x 80, and in the different duties of their trade employ from 8 to 10 men, controlling an average annual trade of \$150,000. The stock carried is a large one, comprising a full line of jewelry in all its varieties, as well as a varied assortment of optical goods, watches, clocks, etc. The proprietors have won an enviable record for honorable dealings, and the house is justly considered as an important factor in the commercial interests of the city.

J. A. STAPF,

Watchmaker and Jeweler, 128 Center Street.

One of the largest stocks of retail jewelry to be found in Dunkirk is that kept by J. A. Stapf, at No. 128 Center street, which comprises a full line of clocks, watches, chains and general jewelry. Mr. Stapf is a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., learned his trade there, and for a dozen years has been engaged in business in Dunkirk, three years since removing to his present stand. He is a practical jeweler, keeps two men besides himself at work, and manufactures a large amount of the goods which he sells at retail, besides doing a considerable trade in jobbing to others. In addition to watches, jewelry, etc., he carries a large line of silverware, optical goods, and the general requirements of a first-class house.

FRANK F. STAPF,

Manufacturing Jeweler, No. 83 East Third Street.

Born in Pittsburgh, Mr. Stapf came to Dunkirk in boyhood, learned the jeweler's trade in his brother's store, where he worked for several years. For a time he was employed at Glens Falls, N. Y., by the inventor of the Time Globe (an ingenious clock in the form of a globe representing the world.) Mr. Stapf some three years ago located at his present number, where he keeps a good layout in all the lines of watches, clocks and jewelry, manufacturing much of the jewelry which he sells. He has the agency for the Aurora railroad watch, an excellent timer, which is manufactured at Aurora, Ill. Mr. Stapf is just opening up a nice line of holiday goods for the Christmas season.

JULIUS MARX,

Watchmaker, Jeweler and Engraver, No. 89 East Third Street.

Julius Marx learned the watchmaker's trade in Germany, the land noted for thorough apprenticeship. Mr. M. worked at the trade in Paris and London before coming to New York six years ago. He came to Dunkirk in 1886 and was for some time in the employ of J. A. Stapf, in August last opening up on Lion street, and in November removing to No. 89 East Third street, where he keeps a general assortment of watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, etc. Mr. M. has had over a dozen years' experience as a practical workman, and gives his personal attention to repairing and engraving.

P. F. VALENTINE,

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, No. 19 Railroad Avenue.

A few months since the jewelry business which had been for some time conducted by John Von Gunten, at No. 19 Railroad avenue, near the Erie depot in Dunkirk, was purchased by P. F. Valentine, an Austrian, who came to this city over 20 years ago. Mr. V. is a practical machinist and worked in Brooks Locomotive Works for several years. Ten years ago he entered the watch factory at Fredonia and later removed with that institution to Peoria, Ill. He has manufactured every part of a watch, understands the repairing of tower clocks, and can regulate the movements of the most delicate or the most ponderous timekeeper. A stock of handsome gold and silver watches, chains, jewelry, etc., is kept, and prompt attention given to repairing, at No. 19 Railroad avenue.

PIANOS, ORGANS AND MACHINES.

SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

No. 307 Central Avenue, C. L. Smith, Manager.

The "Singer" was among the first thoroughly practical sewing machines made, and has ever held a leading position both in points of excellency and in the magnitude of its operations. More than nine millions of this useful household article have been manufactured, and the machine has found its way to all parts of the civilized globe. The merits of the Singer are too well known to need any lengthy comments from us. The Dunkirk agency is in the hands of C. L. Smith, an energetic and reliable salesman, who is well acquainted with the many good points of the Singer.

A. C. MERRILL,

Pianos and Organs, No. 216 Center Street.

The men who have catered to the æsthetic taste of the country and assisted in extending the desire for musical culture are deserving of the thanks of the American people, as the pleasure and refinement which music brings are well worth the labor and expense of the acquirement. In all civilized countries this branch of trade has made a wonderful stride during the past 25 years, and Dunkirk's best citizens were glad to welcome

the above house, which was opened October 1, 1886, making the first complete music house of the place and now holding a leading position in the musical merchandise of this section of country. Kranich & Bach's, Steck and other pianos, manufactured in New York City, is a leading feature of trade, while in organs the well known Story & Clark make, of Chicago, is furnished at popular prices in all the desirable styles and combinations. A full line of small musical instruments and musical merchandise in general is also found at this representative house. Mr. Merrill is a Pennsylvanian, and has had a full experience in the musical business.

J. W. REID,

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, 134 Center Street.

Like many others who were born in Her Majesty's dominions, J. W. Reid a couple of years since transferred his residence to Dunkirk, and in April last, in company with M. E. Van Wert, of Jamestown, N. Y., opened out the music business on the corner of Center and Second streets. A few months later Mr. Reid purchased his partner's interest and is doing a good business in widening the demand for musical goods. He makes a specialty of standard first-class makes, believing this plan to be better in the long run for both buyer and seller. Mr. Reid has a pleasant address which has rapidly brought him into the good graces of our people, and the success of the house has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of its proprietor. In pianos Mr. Reid carries the agency for Behr Brothers, Lindeman & Sons, Mathushek and other prominent manufactures. His specialty in organs is the Farran & Votey, of Detroit, Mich., which is prized for its excellent workmanship, and is put up in every desirable style. He also sells the well known Domestic sewing machine and has the agency for the Standard, which is hard to beat in its many fine points.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

C. K. ABELL & SON,

Books and Stationery, No. 306 Central Avenue.

The above store was started about 1852 by H. C. Wright, and in 1870 was purchased from A. K. Hurd by C. K. Abell & Son. Dan. W. Abell has since retired from the firm and his place been taken by Charles C., a younger brother. The firm carry a large stock, does some jobbing business and has a complete assortment of such goods as is demanded by the retail trade in books, stationery, etc., as well as a supply of wall paper, decorations and curtains. A large line of gold pens, spectacles, and general case goods and sundries can always be found at this well established house. The Abell family was one of the pioneers in Dunkirk.

HENRY WEILER,

Books, Stationery, News, Etc., 103 East Third Street.

Recently the Merchants' National Bank have built a new addition to their block, at the corner of Lion and Third streets, that has been especially

fitted up for Henry Weiler's book-store, which was last month removed to its new quarters. The room fronts on Third street, is finely lighted and fitted throughout. Mr. Weiler commenced the book trade in this city some 14 years ago, and his spirit of progression has always held for him a leading position in the trade. A large and well selected line of miscellaneous works are always to be found on his shelves, and school-books, blank-books, stationery, periodicals and papers are kept in such assortments as to fill all the requirements of the trade. The showcases contain every necessary adjunct to a first-class book-store, and just at present Mr. Weiler is opening out a handsome lot of novelties and fancy goods of his line for the approaching holiday trade.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, ETC.

STAR CLOTHING MANF'G CO.,

Brown & Friend, Proprietors, 315 Lion Street.

Those who deal direct with manufacturers save the jobbers' profit and effect quite a saving which must go to keep up the middle men. The Star Clothing Manufacturing Co. was established as a retail house in Dunkirk by the extensive and well known manufacturers of Buffalo, Brown & Friend, who have branch houses in several states. This firm manufacture every grade and kind of men's, youths', boys' and children's wear, and on October 20, 1888, they opened up a full stock of their manufacture at No. 315 Lion street, under the management of El. Fink. The house occupies a desirable room, with good light, and its large and varied stock comprises not only the full line of clothing, but a complete assortment of gents' furnishing goods, hats, caps, trunks, valises, etc., making a decided addition to the mercantile attractions on Lion street. The opening weeks have demonstrated that the undertaking is well planned and will bring success.

C. R. BECKER,

Clothing and Furnishing Goods, 311 Lion Street.

Charles R. Becker is a native son of Dunkirk, and in September, 1887, opened up his clothing stock at No. 311 Lion street, where he keeps an assortment in all the lines of ready-made clothing and gents' furnishing goods, and has met with a fair encouragement in his business. Mr. Becker is a live young man and does not propose to allow the old fashioned high prices to drive away his custom, but will present every reasonable inducement for customers to make his rooms their permanent trading place.

BUFFALO ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

No. 211 Center St., Louis Treusch, Prop'r.

In the line of ready-made clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods the above house has made a prominent record in Dunkirk. Louis Treusch began the clothing business in Austria 35 years ago, and, after more than a quarter of a century's experience in Europe, seven years ago opened up business in Dunkirk. The house handle almost exclusively the manufacture of Warner Bros. & Co., of Buffalo, which factory is the largest in

Western New York and has gained a well merited popularity. The stock kept here is a large one and comprises every desirable style, quality and size of men's, youths' and boys' clothing, hats, caps and a full assortment of everything coming under the heading of gent's furnishing goods.

Wm. S. Treusch, the manager of the Buffalo One Price Clothing House, is also sales agent for the cigar manufactory and wholesale tobacco house of Morris H. Treusch & Bro., of Grand Rapids, Mich., established in 1872, and which holds a good trade in Dunkirk and surrounding towns.

NEW YORK STORE,

S. Block, Proprietor, No. 320 Lion Street.

Every new manufacturing or mercantile establishment adds to the importance of our city, and several of these have been started even since we began the compilation of this sketch. One of the most recent is the New York Store, which is located in the Rhodes block on Lion street. This store was opened October 20, with a full line of dry and fancy goods, hats and caps, trunks and valises, boots and shoes, and a general assortment of ladies' and gents' furnishings, also an assortment of men's, boys' and children's clothing, and line of notions. Mr. Block has had a long experience in the mercantile trade and will endeavor by bargain prices to secure a fair share of custom. He purchases direct from the New York market and requests examination of prices.

WM. MOCKER,

Merchant Tailor, No. 316 Central Avenue.

This establishment should have been noted in the manufacturing department, but as it was overlooked at that time we give space for it here. Mr. Mocker learned the tailor's trade in Prussia and located in Dunkirk 35 years ago. He was one of the originating members of the Germania Gesang Verein, and has ever held the high esteem of our citizens for honorable dealings and persevering industry. He keeps a stock of cloths and makes to the order of customers suits or single garments in good style.

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSES.

W. C. HEUSER & CO.,

Jobbing and Retail Shoe House, No. 218 Center Street.

Among the representative mercantile enterprises of Dunkirk, that of W. C. Heuser & Co., is entitled to a front rank. The proprietors are both natives of the city, Mr. Heuser having commenced the shoe trade five years since on Lion street, and D. W. Abell having been a former member of the jobbing house of Rice & Abell. These gentlemen in 1886 consolidated their enterprises, E. R. Rice retiring from the firm a year later. The main salesroom of the present firm is at No. 218 Center street, 22 x 100 feet, with reserve stock in the second story. A branch house is located at No. 313 Lion street, which is supplied with every requisite of the trade. The

house not only carry the leading lines in all desirable styles of boots, shoes and rubbers, but do a considerable jobbing trade and handle trunks, valises, etc.

T. T. DANFORTH & CO.,

Boots and Shoes, No. 304 Central Avenue.

McDonald & Co. commenced the shoe business in Dunkirk in 1870, T. T. Danforth having been for some years a member of the firm, before J. S. Baker, of Rochester, N. Y., purchased an interest in 1882, since which time it has run under the above style. Mr. Danforth is an expert shoe man, and to his business tact the success of the house is largely due. The firm hold a popular trade in this section, handling Burt's and other prominent makes in men's fine goods; Tracey's, Benedict's and other manufactures for women and children's wear.

T. J. GLENN,

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, 309 Lion Street.

T. J. Glenn is a native of Fredonia, and is one of the Glenn Brothers that started a boot and shoe house at 320 Lion street some three years ago. Mr. Glenn has since purchased his brother's interest, and the store is now located at 309 Lion street, where a complete assortment of boots, shoes and rubbers, in their various sizes, styles and qualities, are carried.

FURNITURE, UNDERTAKING, ETC.

DUNKIRK FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

Nos. 12 and 14 East Second Street, Louis Koch, Proprietor.

Perhaps no furniture house in Dunkirk has a larger stock or more commodious store-rooms than Louis Koch, who owns a large three-story building on Second street, occupying five sections 30 x 60 feet in dimensions. Mr. Koch founded this enterprise 30 years ago, and from a small beginning has risen to a merited prominence. He is a practical cabinet-maker, does all kinds of upholstering and manufactures considerable fine work. Mr. Koch also conducts the undertaking business in connection with his furniture trade, and has made a very successful record in the business of Dunkirk.

CHAS. BLOOD, UNDERTAKER.

Embalming Board and Antiseptic Fluid, 203 Center Street.

One of the enterprising and successful citizens of this place is Charles Blood, who has been a resident of Dunkirk for 30 years. He worked for 10 years at the upholsterer's trade and for 22 years has been an undertaker, becoming very popular in his administration of the last sad rites. Mr. Blood is serving on his fourth three-years-term as coroner, in which position he has made a very acceptable officer, his former promptness and efficiency causing him to be elected by a very flattering vote. But, perhaps, to Dunkirk one of the most important transactions of Mr. Blood's life is his invention and patenting of the "Folding Embalming

Board." This is the most compact, convenient and practical contrivance for the handling of dead bodies ever invented, and receives the unqualified approval of every undertaker who examines it. The following, from a popular undertaker, is but a specimen of numerous letters received by the manufacturer of this highly useful article at No. 203 Center street:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3, 1888.

Mr. CHARLES BLOOD, Dunkirk, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Enclosed please find my check this date for \$25.00 in payment for the embalming board you sent on approval. I take great pleasure in saying it is, without exception, the only perfect board yet produced. I am more than pleased with it, have used it several times and like it better every time. You are to be congratulated for your success, and the entire profession would find it to their advantage, and their establishments more complete, by having these boards, and I think your price is very reasonable for such a perfect and complete article. You will please send me two more boards at your earliest convenience and oblige.

Yours truly,

W. R. SPEARE.

Many others could be given but this suffices to show its popularity. Mr. Blood has also for many years compounded an "Antiseptic Embalming Fluid," which is doubtless one of the best preparations ever made for preserving the dead. It has met with unrivalled success among all who have used it. In marked contrast with many preparations for like purposes this fluid is not a water solution and will not crystalize, corrode or freeze. It has no offensive odor or stain, is easily used, and, being a most perfect preservative compound, the proprietor has calls for it from long distances. Coroner Blood's preservation of bodies in Dunkirk for weeks at a time awaiting identification has fully demonstrated the merits of this preparation, and the rapidly increasing calls for his unique and scientific embalming boards are sufficient testimony as to their superiority. Many undertakers are availing themselves of Mr. Blood's offer to give them instructions in embalming; and they, as well as their patrons cannot say enough in praise of his process, not only as a sanitary measure that will destroy every germ of contagion with which it comes in contact, but that certainly and effectually prevents decomposition.

AUGUST KOLB,

Undertaker and Book-Seller, No. 321 Lion Street.

August Kolb is of German nativity and learned the undertakers' business with W. J. Quinn, of Erie, Pa. A half dozen years since he located in Dunkirk, and by close application has built up a good trade. He keeps two hearses (having the only white hearse in the city) and every requirement for burial service. Mr. Kolb also keeps a line of books, stationery and notions, carrying especially all the desirable styles of Catholic song and praise books.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, PLUMBING, ETC.

P. B. CARY & CO.,

General Hardware and Stove Depot, No. 333 Lion Street.

The name of Cary has been associated with the hardware trade of Dunkirk for over 30 years, and P. B. Cary has been reared in the business.

The house which Mr. Cary conducts was established some 10 years ago by Messrs. Wirtner & Morian, and in 1883 W. G. Alling purchased Mr. Morian's interest. Later Cary & Matteson purchased the interest of Mr. Wirtner, the firm style having been W. G. Alling & Co. until, by retirement of Mr. Alling, it changed to its present style. The salesroom is 30 x 80 feet, with handsome plate glass windows in front, and the store is fully stocked with all the latest improvements and necessary articles for so comprehensive a business. There are great numbers of stoves on the market but, perhaps, none more justly popular than the Monroe range and Red Cross heaters, both of which are kept in full stock here, besides several other popular makes. The display of granite-ware and general shelf goods is very large, and a specialty is made in Sherwin & Williams' well known ready-mixed paints. Mr. Cary is a native of the city, his father, R. L. Cary, being one of the best known merchants of the place, and the house holds an extensive and well merited trade.

CLARK BLOSS,

Hardware, Stoves, Etc., No. 217 Center Street.

Cary & Bellows established the hardware business, of which Clark Bloss is successor, more than 30 years ago. The firm continued under various styles, but was running as Cary & Matteson when purchased by Mr. Bloss, September 1, of the present year. The premises occupied is a three-story brick building 30 x 100 feet, in which is found a very complete line of shelf and heavy hardware, iron, nails, glass, builders' materials, wagon makers' supplies and mechanics' tools of all descriptions. The line of stoves is a superb one, covering all the stylish grades. Tin and sheet-iron ware is manufactured to the order of customers, and with his corps of courteous clerks Mr. Bloss hopes to not only retain the wide custom which this house had established, but to add to its popularity. Mr. Bloss is a native of this county, and in his many years of dealings here as a dry goods merchant has become favorably known to the people of this place.

THOMAS W. MURRAY,

Plumber and Steam Fitter, No. 337 Lion Street.

Under the heading of Plumbers, Etc., T. W. Murray should have had notice but was at that time overlooked. Mr. Murray is a native of Dunkirk, learned his trade with E. C. Perry & Co., and has worked at his trade in other cities. In August last he opened up business at No. 337 Lion street, where he invites any of Dunkirk's citizens who are needing the services of a plumber, gas or steam fitter to give him a call. Mr. Murray has had eight years' experience in the business, and is prepared to do prompt and efficient work.

JOHN ALLENBRAND,

Tinner and Plumber, No. 31 East Third Street.

For 22 years past J. Allenbrand has been a practical workman in the tinner's business, and in the employ of E. Allenbrand, hardware merchant,

until a few months since, when he opened up a workshop at No. 31 East Third street, where he does all kinds of tin and sheet-iron work to the order of customers, or attends to plumbing.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, WALL PAPER, ETC.

MONROE'S PHARMACY.

Drugs, Wall Paper, Paints, Etc., No. 300 Central Avenue.

Few mercantile houses in this section of the country are so well known as the above mentioned pharmacy. In 1867 Mr. O. Monroe built the handsome brick block on the southeast corner of Central avenue and Third street and fitted up the corner store in superb style for the drug trade. The present manager entered the store more than 20 years ago and most of his life-work has been devoted to building up its trade and reputation. How well he has succeeded the 52,000 prescriptions on file bear witness, for the physicians and their patients, while many an elegant residence and costly furnished cottage give evidence of his taste and skill in the selection of wall paper and interior decorations. The stock of standard drugs is necessarily large, as the assortment is very complete, even the newest and rarest chemicals used in medicine being found in the prescription case. In addition to keeping a most complete line of drugs and chemicals this house has for years made a leading specialty of wall paper and interior decorations, of which the stock is large and varied, covering all grades of goods from the cheap, but pretty, paper at a few cents a roll to the rich and costly lincrusta. This department is in a large and well lighted apartment in the rear of the drug store proper, while the entire cellar and portions of the upper stories are used as storage room.

F. K. LYONS' PHARMACY,

215 Center Street,

Is one of the largest and oldest established drug houses in the city. The interior is richly finished in walnut and ash with many handsome show-cases filled with sundries and attractive holiday goods. The wall paper department is large and comprises the latest designs of papers and decorations. Recently a large room has been added in the rear. The stock of combs, brushes, pocket-books, sponges, confectionery, stationery, etc., is complete, and a large line of holiday goods and novelties have been recently opened.

MEAT AND FISH MARKETS

THOS. C. JONES,

Fresh and Salt Meats, Oysters, Etc., 75 East Third Street.

The meat business was started by Bailey & Jones in 1866, Mr. Jones purchasing his partner's interest in 1871, and since having been sole proprietor. The house is a representative one and has justly earned a place in the front rank of Dunkirk's mercantile establishments. The premises at

the corner of Third and Deer streets, 28 x 60 feet, is fitted with capacious refrigerators, and at all times furnished with a complete supply of fresh and salt meats, oysters in season, clams, butter, and all the requirements of the trade. Thos. C. Jones is a native of Buffalo, came to this place in 1853, served in the late war, and was mayor of Dunkirk 1884-5.

U. H. ANDREWS,

Meats, Oysters, Etc., No. 326 Central Avenue.

U. H. Andrews is a native of Fredonia, and served in the meat business with Thos. C. Jones for 10 years. Six years ago he opened up the trade on Central avenue, and by a careful consideration of his customers' wants, coupled with a thorough knowledge of the business, he has brought a large trade to his market. Everything usually found in a well appointed market is kept by Mr. Andrews, and a popular trade held by him at No. 326 Central avenue.

CHADWICK BAY FISH CO.,

J. W. Galbraith, Manager, No. 11 East Third Street.

Robert Mullett conducted the Dunkirk Fish Market for many years, but a couple of years since sold out to J. W. Galbraith. Mr. G. is a native of Scotland and resident of Dunkirk since 1857. For many years he officiated as harbor-master and police justice here. He is thoroughly acquainted with the fish interests of this city, and this market is kept supplied with fish from the lake or the ocean, and either fresh or salt. With the coming season the Chadwick Bay Fish Co. will open out a wholesale department, as well as a retail, and will endeavor to assist in making Dunkirk a commercial center.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY GOODS.

CENTRAL AVENUE BAKERY,

Bread, Cakes, Etc., Mrs. W. V. Johnson, Proprietress.

W. V. Johnson established the bakery business in Dunkirk in 1856, and some years since removed the location to No. 322 Central avenue, where it is continued by his widow since his decease—a year ago. L. L. Johnson, the son, officiates as manager, and is familiar with all the details. Fresh bread, pies, cakes and all the requirements of the trade are baked each day. The house also carries a line of vegetables and staple groceries to meet the demands of its patrons.

JULIUS GARTZKE,

Bakery and Confectionery, No. 322 Lion Street.

Born in Prussia, J. Gartzke came to America in 1867 and shortly afterwards engaged in the baking business. For nine years past he has been conducting a well appointed bakery on Lion street, and his goods have met with a favorite reception throughout the city. He keeps a delivery wagon, and turns out fresh from his ovens superb bread, pies, cakes and every requisite of the trade, keeping confectioneries as well.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

M. PAULUS,

General Store, No. 329 Lion Street.

One of Dunkirk's busy mercantile establishments is that of Michael Paulus, at No. 329 Lion street. Mr. P. is a native of Germany, for 30 years in Dunkirk, nearly all of the time engaged in handling goods, and since 1879 conducting his present enterprise. Mr. Paulus keeps not only a large stock of staple and fancy groceries but a complete line of dry goods, domestics and notions. His long experience and prompt attention to the wants of all customers has earned for him a leading trade among Dunkirk merchants.

CHARLES J. WIRTNER,

General Store, No. 49 Railroad Avenue.

This house was established by Jacob Wirtner in 1861, and C. J., who was brought up in the trade, later succeeded to the business. He was born within a few rods of this store and has gained a wide acquaintance, so that he has customers in all parts of the city as well as a good country trade. The line carried covers not only a full assortment of groceries, but a stock of dry goods and notions, and Mr. Wirtner's long connection in merchandise has secured for him a permanent trade in this section of Dunkirk.

JOHN E. WIRTNER,

Dry Goods and Groceries, Corner King and Lion Streets.

The grocery house on the acute angle of King, Lion and Wright streets was started about 1872 by Jacob Wirtner, later for some years in the hands of W. R., and three years since was purchased by John E. Wirtner, who is a native of the city and who has a large and popular acquaintance. Mr. W. keeps a full assortment of groceries, together with a general line of dry goods and notions. His location is on a convenient corner and he holds a popular trade.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.

LOUIS HEYL,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 222 Center Street.

Perhaps no name in Dunkirk is better known or has become more of a household word than Louis Heyl. Born in Germany, Mr. Heyl was brought to this city in childhood and has been in the grocery trade here since 1852. He commenced in an unostentatious way, but by business acumen and steady industry has from year to year enlarged his trade, and has ever been considered as one of the representative houses of the place. Mr. Heyl has secured an extensive shipping business in fruits, grapes, etc., and his very full stock has brought him a considerable jobbing trade, so that he is properly classed as a wholesale dealer as well as a leading house in the retail grocery trade. It would be superfluous for us to enumerate his different articles in stock which comprise the complete line of staple

and fancy groceries with all that pertains to the trade. In 1864 Mr. Heyl erected his three-story brick store structure, 24 x 90 feet in dimensions, at No. 222 Center street, where his mercantile operations are conducted. About 20 years ago he erected the adjoining Masonic Hall block, completing a structure 90 x 90, which makes one of the finest blocks in the city. In this and other enterprises Mr. H. has contributed a full share toward the architectural beauty of Dunkirk, and by his progressive and liberal dealings attained an enviable commercial standing.

W. E. STEGEMAN,

General Grocer and Coffee Roaster, No. 127 Center Street.

Wm. E. Stegeman is a native of Germany, but resided in Dunkirk for a number of years past. He opened up the grocery and provision trade in 1876 and has met with a large success. He handles produce, fruits, a large line of teas, and gives special attention to securing the best green coffees, and, being prepared with a roasting machine, is able to furnish freshly roasted goods containing all their original aroma. Mr. Stegeman enjoys an extensive trade, keeps a well selected stock and is one of Dunkirk's solid business men.

LOUIS MATZENBACHER,

Groceries and Provisions, No. 309 Central Avenue.

A number of times we have had occasion to refer to the success of the industrious Germans who have made America their adopted land and Dunkirk their city home. Among these L. Matzenbacher, who came to this place in 1865, deserves a mention. He had had 14 years experience in the grocery trade of New York and 13 years since opened out at his present stand, where he keeps a full line of staple and fancy groceries, fruits, vegetables, confectioneries and cigars. A dozen years of trade here has brought to this well known business establishment a proper share of customers.

AHRENS & SON,

Groceries, Bakery Goods, Etc., No. 223 Center Street.

Among the numerous well established grocery house of this city, that belonging to Charles Ahrens & Son is deserving of more than a passing mention. Mr. A. is of German nativity and a resident of this city for 30 years. The present business was commenced some 12 years ago, and by careful attention to the varied wants of customers has secured a full share of business. The father and son both have a large circle of friends and hold a popular custom at No. 223 Center street, where a full line of staple and fancy groceries, provisions, etc., are kept.

S. SHALER,

Groceries, Notions, Etc., Corner Fourth and Lion Streets.

Jacob Shaler, manager of the above house, came to Dunkirk with the advent of the Erie Railway in 1851, and nearly 30 years ago he embarked in the grocery business of this place. The store is located in a substantial

three-story brick at the northwest corner of Lion and Fourth streets, and is well supplied with a carefully selected line of choice groceries and provisions, together with an assortment of notions. By strict attention to the calls of this line of trade Mr. Shaler has established a large business in the eastern part of the city, and has many customers from the surrounding country.

JOSEPH DOMST,

Groceries and Provisions, No. 23 West Talcott Street.

Joseph Domst is a native of Germany, and was for six years employed in the well known grocery house of Louis Heyl, where he familiarized himself not only with every requirement of the grocery trade, but with the citizens of Dunkirk and their various requirements in this line. Two years ago Mr. D. opened up in the trade and carries a well assorted stock of groceries and notions at the corner of Griswold and Talcott streets. His enterprise has brought a fair share of success.

H. J. GIBBS, JR.,

Groceries and Notions, No. 161 Griswold Street.

H. J. Gibbs, Jr. was born at Stratford-on-Avon, England, came to Dunkirk in early manhood and has for many years been engaged in machine work for the Brooks Locomotive Shops. His store house was opened in 1874, and is stocked with a general supply of groceries, notions and provisions. The location is in the Fourth ward, at the corner of Courtney and Griswold streets. Mr. Gibbs is councilman from this ward and is prominently connected in secret society circles.

HENRY SMITH,

Flour, Feed, Hay, Wood, Etc., No. 528 Deer Street.

While Lion, Center and Third streets are the most important business avenues, there are numerous important mercantile establishments on several other streets. Henry Smith is a native of Baden, Germany; came to Dunkirk 35 years ago, and in 1867 commenced the grocery trade. He has been eight years at his present stand, and four years ago opened up the flour, feed, hay and wood trade which he now makes an important feature of his business. He is wholesale agent in Dunkirk for the various brands of Thornton & Chester's Buffalo Flouring Mills.

EDWIN TIMPERLEY,

Groceries and Provisions, No. 421 Lion Street.

Edwin Timperley has been a resident of Dunkirk for about 30 years, having for a long time held a position in the Brook's Locomotive Works. Fourteen years ago he opened up a grocery trade and has steadily continued in the trade, securing by his honorable dealings a fair share of trade. Within the present year he removed from Third street to the convenient quarters at No. 421 Lion street, where he keeps all kinds of groceries and provisions, cigars, confectionery, etc. His old customers have followed him and new ones are finding the place.

HUBERT KASCHTEN,

Groceries, Provisions, Etc., Corner Front and Lion Streets.

There are a number of deserving groceries away from the business centers and the above is worthy of mention. Hubert Kaschten is a native of Germany, came to Dunkirk in 1880, and after three years work in the Brooks Locomotive Works spent some time in traveling in the West and elsewhere. With the present year he started in the grocery trade at the above corner, keeps a good stock and has more than reached his best expectations.

DANIEL SCANNELL,

Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, No. 53 Front Street.

It is but proper that Daniel Scannell should be indexed among our business houses. He is an Ohioan, 22 years handling groceries, and 10 years since having purchased this business from his former employer. Mr. Scannell occupies commodious rooms, 30 x 120 feet, on Front street, and his many years of connection with the business of Dunkirk has given him a prominent trade.

JOSEPH LANDSCHOOF,

Grocery Store, 141 East Front Street.

Joseph Landschoof is of German nativity, came to America in 1857 and four years later located in Dunkirk. He was for 25 years an employe of the Brooks Locomotive Works, and a few years since opened up the grocery trade at 141 East Front street, where he keeps a stock of groceries, provisions and beer.

W. E. MONTGOMERY,

Groceries and Notions, Corner Deer and Sixth Streets.

Wm. E. Montgomery is an Englishman and first came to Dunkirk 30 years ago. He was for seven years in the hotel business at Bradford, Pa., and five years ago returned to Dunkirk. Mr. M. erected a handsome and commodious two-story structure at the corner of Deer and Sixth streets, where he keeps a general supply of staple and fancy groceries, with an assortment of notions.

JOHN KELLEHER,

Groceries and Notions, Corner Fifth and Elk Streets.

John Kelleher was born on the Emerald Isle, but has been a resident of this city for nearly 40 years. He has worked for the Erie Railway for the past 36 years, now holding the position of car inspector at this point. Four years ago Mr. K. opened up a stock of groceries and notions at the corner of Elk and Fifth streets.

If you care nothing for the Historical and Descriptive Notes of Dunkirk this pamphlet is valuable for its Statistical Pages, and should be preserved.

DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUORS.

RISLEY & CO.,

Proprietary Medicines and Liquors, Dunkirk and New York.

Laurens G. Risley engaged in the liquor trade of Dunkirk over 30 years ago and is known as a prominent and public-spirited citizen of the place, having served as mayor and other local offices. A few years since his son, George H., became a partner and a branch house was established in New York. Although some liquors are still kept in bond, the principal business of the New York house is now the manufacture of proprietary medicines, for which they have an extensive sale throughout the states. The New York house is at 17 and 19 Laight street, and is in charge of the junior partner, who is recognized as a stirring business man. The business in Dunkirk is conducted at Nos. 7 and 9 Front street under the watchful eye of its founder, L. G. Risley.

JACOB LOEB,

Restaurants at Nos. 73 East Third and 19 East Front Streets.

There are numerous saloon-keepers in Dunkirk, but, perhaps, none that have held a more honorable record than Jacob Loeb. Born in Alsace, Mr. L. located in Dunkirk over 30 years ago and has nearly ever since been dealing in liquors. He owns the building at No. 19 East Front street, where he keeps a well appointed saloon, and is also proprietor of the White Elephant restaurant and sample room on East Third street, which is noted for its orderly conduct, and is in charge of his son, A. Loeb. There are numerous other saloons, but time and space forbids further mention.

A. S. Cobb and Ira Griggs both job wines and liquors, while Fred. Seiner, Chas. Bremer and a number of others have well arranged saloons.

Werle & Koch, who are running the Henry Fink brewery, have a new brick establishment nearly completed on the site of the old tannery.

**MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.**—(*Received too late for Classification.*)

THOROUGHbred STOCK FARM,

Toomey Bros., Proprietors.

This section of New York abounds in never-failing water courses and easily brings forth the most nutritious grazing grasses. The only reason why we cannot just as successfully raise the high breeds of cattle and horses as the famous "Blue Grass Regions of Kentucky" is the fact of our comparatively long winters, when stock must be housed and fed. However, with good barns and intelligent feeding this difficulty is not so great as it would seem to be, and many of our farmers are finding from experience that it pays to keep the best, as it costs but little more to care for a horse or cow worth a \$1,000 than it does for one of \$50 in value, while the increase and products from the high-bred animal usually brings large percentages upon the investment. Several years ago the Toomey Brothers engaged in the im-

provement of horses in this section by the purchase of "Belmont-Wilkes" (by Wilkie Collins, dam by Hamlin's Almont), and this famous stallion has become a favorite throughout this county. Later they purchased the handsome "Norwood" (by Blue Bull 75, dam by Oakland Blackhawk), and from the latter they have raised the fine young stallion, "General Alger," by the pacing mare "Tuckahoe." The Toomey Brothers' summer headquarters are at the Driving Park, midway between Dunkirk and Fredonia, where they also keep several thoroughbred brood mares. Farmers of this section will do well to enquire into the pedigree and success of the Toomey Brothers' thoroughbred trotting stud. The firm also buy and sell high-bred horses. Their winter headquarters are in rear of D. F. Toomey's feed store, corner of Lion and Fifth streets.

THOMAS JAEKLE,

Barber and Hairdresser, 224 Center Street.

Thomas Jaekle is of German nativity, and opened up the barber business at Eastern Hotel in 1865, continuing there for 20 years. Three years since he leased the fine, large rooms at 224 Center street, where he now conducts the business. Mr. J. has several times visited Europe and the land of his nativity.

MISS S. E. HERRICK,

Millinery Store, No. 307 Central Avenue.

One of the oldest established houses in the millinery line is that owned by Miss S. E. Herrick, at No. 307 Central avenue. This house deals exclusively in millinery goods, and is a representative one in that line, not only keeping the full assortment of French and American designs in hats, bonnets, flowers, ribbons, and millinery trimmings, but having two expert trimmers besides the proprietress busily engaged in making any desirable style of headgear to the order of customers.

C. T. Scofield.—Since our professional pages have been put to press C. T. Scofield of this county has entered as a partner with C. D. Murray in the law business. Mr. Scofield was born in California but has resided from early childhood at Hartfield, near Mayville. He graduated from Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa., read law with Vandusen & Martin, and since his admission to the bar formed the above copartnership.

St. John's Benevolent Society.—This German society is for mutual insurance, paying \$3.00 per week for sick benefits and \$1.00 each member to beneficiaries upon the death of a brother. It was organized in 1868, is incorporated and meets in A. O. U. W. hall first Mondays. Charles Ahrens, pres.; John Marquatt, cor. sec.

A number of mercantile houses have been omitted because we failed to find the proprietors, or for equally good reasons, but we have inserted a sufficient number to show that every important line is fairly represented, and what the city most needs is additional manufactories or other matters which we have mentioned.

OUR REGARDS.

Valedictory Comments.

The compiler of this sketch in closing desires to extend to the business men of Dunkirk and Fredonia his sincere thanks for their cordial assistance in this enterprise. Our duties have been arduous, but were made much easier by the kind reception with which we have been met, and, while our work must necessarily be imperfect in many particulars—absence of proprietors, indifference of merchants, or other untoward circumstances—we hope it will not be unworthy of the wide distribution which its friends have already guaranteed, and that it will redound to the future good of this section. We have made many agreeable acquaintances, and wherever our lot may be cast in the future shall always have a pleasant remembrance of the unselfish interest displayed toward this descriptive sketch, which is a sufficient guarantee that any legitimate enterprise will have the generous encouragement of the good people of this section.

The review, although condensed, will be found to be very complete, covering every material feature of development, yet without any attempt at mere word painting. The keen perception of capitalists or business men readily discriminates to a characteristic degree between solid merit and glittering pretense, hence we leave the review for their closest scrutiny. We have endeavored to perform the task to which we were assigned, with due regard to surrounding conditions, without fear or favor, and trust that we have succeeded in faithfully portraying the advantages and business opportunities afforded for the upbuilding of a great industrial and commercial center.

In compiling this work we are especially indebted to the past historians, to several of the older citizens, Mr. H. Severance, and all of the newspaper fraternity of the place. While the work is for the most part couched in our own language, we, of course, have had to secure the early facts and dates from others, and to all who have aided us in any respect we return our sincere thanks.

Dunkirk's population, from the basis of the last election, is fairly placed at 12,000, or over.

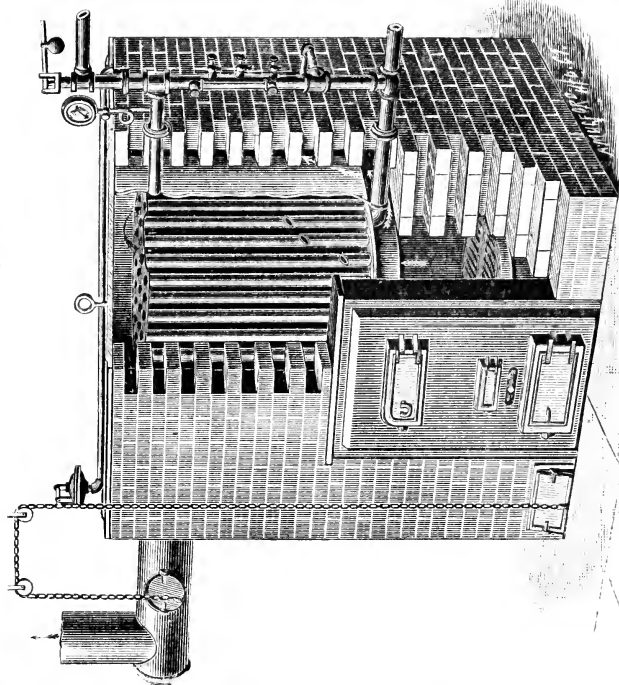
Originally we had intended to insert several pages descriptive of Fredonia, but find our time and space too limited. This handsome village, is located three miles south of Dunkirk and until 1864, was without railroad communication. It was then connected by the street railroad and in 1870 secured the D. A. V. & P. The residences and business houses are substantially built, it has an elegant Normal School and recently some important factories have been located there. There is much more that might be said with propriety, but lack of space forbids further comment.

There are important facts on every page. Read the entire sketch through. A two cent stamp will carry it to a friend.

The older this book becomes the more valuable it will be for future reference.

HARELL STEAM HEATING.

(SEE PAGE 35.)



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In a Thriving Georgia City.

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D. P. ROBBINS, Macon, Georgia.

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“This REMEDY is a NEW COMPOUND, entirely different from all other preparations used for Catarrh or other diseases. It combines THREE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES that insure popularity and success, viz.: EASE in application, PLEASURE in use, and EFFICIENCY in OPERATION. The medicine is in the form of an OINTMENT, applied with the finger into the nostrils and ears, and reaches the seat of disease by absorption.

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